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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

西曆一千九百二十九年九月十五日

10 CENTS

GREEK NEUTRALITY TO GO, IS GROWING OPINION IN ATHENS

M. Demitracopoulos Selected
for Premier; Has
Small Following

NOT PRO-GERMAN

Favors Intervention for All-
ies Or Definite Neu-
trality to the End

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 13.—The crisis remains unsolved and it is difficult to make a forecast, but there are indications that King Constantine has decided to emerge from his neutrality without delay. Much depends on events on the Rumanian front.

M. Demitracopoulos, mentioned for the Premiership, was Minister of Justice in the Venizelos Cabinet, but resigned in 1913 on the question of the admission of the Cretan deputies and afterwards bitterly attacked M. Venizelos. He is believed to be an able man, but has no great following.

Dimitracopoulos Accepts
London, September 13.—After a series of conflicting reports concerning the intentions of M. Zaimis, a telegram from Athens states that M. Dimitracopoulos has accepted the Premiership in principle and will probably be received by King Constantine tomorrow.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Our detachments which have crossed the Struma seized some trenches on the east bank at Neohori.

A French detachment, which was co-operating, captured the village of Yenimah, securing some prisoners. The enemy suffered heavily during their retirement and in counter-attacks.

Our artillery are carrying out a systematic bombardment of the enemy's trenches north of Machukovo, on the Doiran front.

There have been only patrol encounters east of the Struma and very active artillery work by both sides on the Doiran front.

Rome, September 13.—On the Salonica front, west of Butkovo Lake, we drove Bulgarian detachments beyond the Demirhisar-Doiran Railway.

For Allies, or Real Neutrality

Paris, September 13.—M. Dimitracopoulos is regarded as the probable successor of M. Zaimis. He favors intervention on the side of the Allies, or definite neutrality to the end of the war.

An official communique concerning the operations at Salonica reports: The British engaged in violent fighting on the Struma front. They stormed the village of Nevoljan. A vigorous Allied offensive, north of Majadag, captured the Bulgarian trenches on a front of three kilometers to a depth of 800 meters.

A Bulgarian attack on the Serbian front was repulsed, with heavy losses.

Another official communique reports: There has been no change on the Struma front. The Italians were engaged on both sides of the Vardar and in the region of Mount Beles. The Allied artillery violently bombarded the Bulgarian organizations north of Maukova and Majadag.

The Servians occupied an important position north-west of Kovil and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. There was violent fighting north-west and west of Lake Ostrovo, south-west of which we advanced considerably.

TONG SHAO-YI LEAVES

Mr. Tong Shao-yi left Shanghai, for Tientsin, yesterday, by the s.s. Shuntien.

The Weather

Overcast, damp and gloomy weather, with moderate north-east breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 68.0 and the minimum 61.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.6 and 69.6.

Cabinet to Discuss Raising Eighty Million Dollar Loan From Foreign Group Banks

\$30,000,000 to Restore Position of Leading Banks,
\$20,000,000 for Army, Rest to Meet Deficit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 14.—The Cabinet today considers the question of raising a foreign loan. It is understood that the Minister of Finance, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, has already informally interviewed one of the representatives of the Group Banks, but the Group has not yet been formally approached.

It is stated that the Government at present requires eighty million dollars, of which, according to the vernacular papers, thirty million will be used to restore the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, twenty millions to meet outstanding military expenditure and the remaining thirty millions to meet the deficit on administrative expenditure.

A mandate of the President refuses to consider General Tsai Ao's request to vacate his post. It grants him three months sick leave. Meanwhile, General Lo Pei-kin is to continue to act as Tsuchun of Szechuen and Tai Kan as acting Governor.

The notorious revolutionist, Ou Qiang-ho, who attempted to capture the cruiser Chiao-ho in Shanghai and who was arrested and detained in Canton for three months, has arrived in Peking to consult the Government concerning the employment of revolutionists.

Mongolian Protest

Urga, September 13.—In consequence of the strong protest made by the Mongolian Government against the appointment of General Cheng Wen-yun as Chinese Commissioner at Urga, stigmatizing his wrongs in regard to the Mongol people and the Buddhist faith, the Chinese Government has cancelled his appointment and will choose another substitute for Cheng Lu, the present Commissioner. The latter has notified the Mongolian Foreign Office in this sense and that he temporarily retains his post.

Extend Tsai Ao's Leave

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 14.—The resignation of General Tsai Ao, Tsuchun of Szechuen, has not been accepted. His leave, however, has been prolonged.

OPIUM COMBINE'S OFFER OF \$16,000,000 REFUSED

Submitted as Compensation For
9 Months Extension; Assert
They Won't Pay Tax

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, September 14.—The Shanghai Opium Combine has offered an extra sixteen million dollars for nine months extension of the sale rights, otherwise it will pay no tax. This offer, too, has been rejected by China.

Stand by Time Limit

Reuter's Agency War Service

Peking, September 14.—The Chinese Government has definitely decided not to agree to the request of the Shanghai Opium Combine for an extension of the time-limit for the sale of opium beyond March 31, 1917.

Italian Alpini Break Communication Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 13.—An official communique reports: Our Alpini have captured a position which commands the Travenanzas Valley and the L'Azuoi district.

Estimate £11,000,000 To Drain Zuider Zee

Big Scheme Will Take Fifteen
Years; Bill Introduced In
Dutch Parliament

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, September 12.—Legislation has been introduced providing for the draining of the Zuider Zee. It is estimated that it will cost £11,000,000 and take fifteen years.

ed by three months, to recuperate his health.

The Cabinet, at today's meeting, will discuss the conclusion of a foreign loan amounting to 80 million dollars, with the land tax as security. Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, having informally discussed the subject with the foreign bankers on the 4th and 7th inst.

The third joint meeting of both Houses of Parliament for the discussion of the draft of the constitution was held yesterday. The draft now being wholly explained to both Houses will be submitted to a committee for further examination and consideration.

Chengchiang Demands

Tokio, September 14.—The Eastern News Agency reports: The reply of the Chinese Government to the demands of Japan with regard to the affair at Chengchiang reached Tokio in the evening of September 12.

The reply is not a total rejection of the Japanese demands but is a denial of the Japanese statement about the cause and the responsibility of the affair based on the accounts contained in the report of Chinese officials, but the reply is in such a form as may be solved by further negotiation and thus the reply of China could not be construed as a total rejection.

The Japanese demands are based on actual facts, with a lenient attitude and there will be no reason to reduce or retrocede any further. However, Japan is quite sympathetic with the present Government of China, as it is quite weak in its foundation as regards its own people and a solution satisfactory to both sides will be reached in such a degree as will not cause any harm to the standing of the Chinese Government.

The intention of China in regard to the negotiations about the Chengchiang affair is that the questions should be solved with the feeling of good neighbors so as to get the reduction of the Japanese demands and at the same time to postpone the negotiations until the arrival of Tong Shao-yi at Peking.

QUEBEC'S GIANT BRIDGE COLLAPSES; 27 MISSING

World's Largest Cantilever Con-
struction Falls; Hoisting Sec-
tion 125 Ft. From River

Reuter's Service

Quebec, September 12.—The central span of the Quebec Bridge, the largest cantilever suspension bridge in the world, collapsed this morning and fell into the St. Lawrence River, precipitating the workmen into the water.

Up to the present, twenty-seven men are missing. Five bodies have been recovered. The chief engineer fell into the river, but was picked up by a tug, badly injured.

The navigation of the river has been suspended. The collapse occurred during the unprecedented feat of lifting a cantilever 125 feet from pontoons. The operation was being watched by vast crowds.

ARRANGE COCOA IMPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

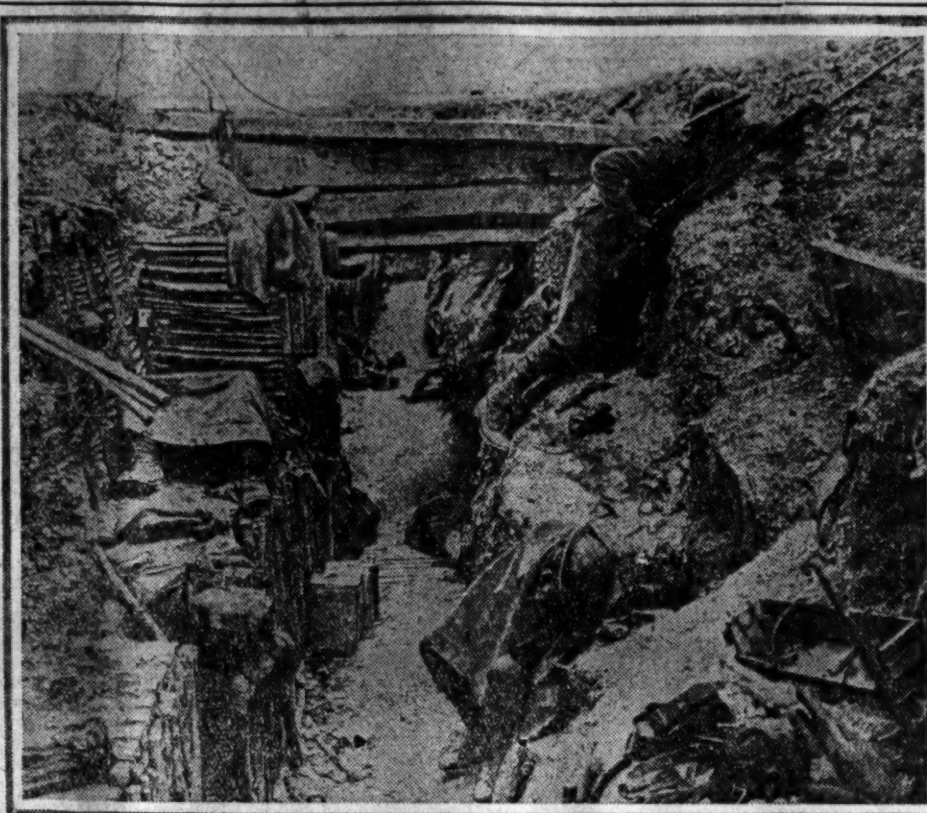
Havre, September 13.—The Dutch Oversea Trust has obtained the release of 422,000 kilograms of kapok and has also arranged for the importation of cocoa beans.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkong Recreation Ground this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "Slap Bang".....Rubens
 2. Overture, "The Italians in Algeria".....Rossini
 3. Waltz, "The Casino Girl".....Englander
 4. Selection, "The Dairymaids".....Caryl
 5. Song, "Killarney".....Balfie
 6. Selection, "Folk Songs of Russia".....Harris
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Graphic Picture of German Trench Captured in Recent Drive



This interesting picture shows a German trench on the western front shortly after it was captured by the Allies. The trench is earnestly watching for signs of a counter attack by the Germans. Other members of the detachment are taking advantage of a lull in the fighting to get a little sleep.

Will Give Gen. Lung \$1,000,000 and Send Soldiers Back Home

Admiral Sah Has Transports
Ready, But Is Still Wait-
ing for Cash

Reuter's Agency War Service

Canton, September 13.—Admiral Sah Chen-ping informs Reuter's correspondent that he has two transports ready at Hongkong to convey 5,000 of Lung Chi-kwang's soldiers to Hainan Island. Lung Chi-kwang will be given \$1,000,000, of which a quarter will be in silver dollars, but the cash is still lacking, though it is expected to arrive within the week from Peking.

The remnants of Lung's army will be sent home. Admiral Sah leaves Canton within three weeks.

FRENCH WAR BONDS

Bonds of the new French war loan will be available for subscribers in Shanghai the end of this month or October 1, according to telegraphic information received by the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The bonds will be of the 5% type, free of taxes, redeemable from 1920. Subscriptions will be received either in cash or against "bons or obligations de la Defense Nationale."

It is pointed out that exchange is particularly favorable now and that the former French loans are quoted at a premium. No commission will be charged here for the transfer of the bonds.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per U.S.S. AjaxSept. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 15
Per R.V.F. s.s. SimbirskSept. 15
Per I.C. s.s. Namsang Sept. 16
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per U.S.S. Ajax**Sept. 15
Per O.R.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 19
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Sept. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Locat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due on or about September 16 per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.
The French mail of August 6 left Hongkong yesterday and is due here at 5 a.m. on September 17.
The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Colombo on September 9 per M.M. s.s. Cordillera.
** To connect with the U.S.A. transport at Nagasaki.

Austrians Retreat Without Waiting for Big Rumanian Offensive to Assume Shape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, September 13.—Telegrams from the Austrian headquarters to the Viennese newspapers admit that the Rumanians are steadily advancing in Transylvania, occupying the districts evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian troops and concentrating strong forces in the region of the Upper Maros and Alt. In the valleys of Csik and Gyergys, they were preparing to attack the Austrian advanced lines. The Austrians, without waiting for the Rumanian offensive, retreated to their next line of defenses.

Bukharest, September 12.—An official communique reports: The enemy continue to retreat in a westerly direction in the valleys of the Upper Maros and the Alt. Enemy navigation on the Danube is completely paralyzed.

General Cirincioanu, the ex-Minister of War, has been appointed to command the Rumanian army in Transylvania, in succession to General Averescu, who will command the 3rd Army.

Amsterdam, September 12.—An official communique issued in Vienna mentions the withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian troops on the right of the Rumanian line in Transylvania.

London, September 13.—The Rumanians have occupied the island of Adakale, opposite Orsova, and have complete control of the traffic on the Danube.

The Times military correspondent expresses the opinion that Marshal von Hindenburg will again take the offensive in the East, especially on the south-east and, by abandoning the German offensive at Verdun and adopting a general defensive on the west front and elsewhere, may release thirty divisions to hold up General Brussiloff and oppose Rumania.

Von Mackensen Directs Invasion of Dobrudja

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, September 10.—South of Dorna Vatra, German troops came into touch with Rumanian forces. Siliustria has fallen.

The sanguinary losses of the Rumanians and Russians during the last engagements proved to be very considerable. On the Macedonian front, nothing important occurred. September 12.—The German

BIG COMMUNICATION ROUTE CAPTURED IN LAST FRENCH DRIVE

Germans Lose Road Used
To Aid Threatened
Points

BEYOND OBJECTIVE

Part of Second Line Taken
And Hill Dominating
Combles Secured

IN BOUCHEAVESNES

Strongly Entrenched Vill-
age Is Stormed In Bil-
liant Style

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13.—The French push north of the Somme is likely to have very serious consequences for the Germans, as it not only drives a big wedge between Peronne and Combles, the most important German strongholds in the region of the Somme, but, for the first time, it completely blocks the great main road behind the German front, which has been invaluable for shifting guns and stores to threatened points.

Moreover, the push brings the French into positions which imperil the communications of Combles and also within a short distance of Mount Saint Quentin, the fight for which will decide the future of Peronne.

Paris, September 13.—North of the Somme, yesterday's crushing attack, which swept all before it, marks another big day in the great Franco-British offensive. The advance realized is highly important, as it gives the French possession of a series of strong German positions, from which they more closely menace Combles, as well as Peronne.

Rush Road Defences
On September 3, the French line had been brought in contact with a very strongly organized German trench defending the road from Peronne to Bapaume. It is this defence which has just been stormed and passed beyond, after an artillery preparation lasting for four days.

The operation was delivered in two bounds. The first from 12.30 p.m. to 1 p.m. and the second immediately after the troops had been rallied on the lines they had carried. One army corps had been entrusted with the attack on the left wing towards the crossing of the roads from Combles to Boucheavesnes and Bethune to Peronne and on the right wing east of Clercy.

The German trenches ran in a straight line from the Somme towards Morval, east of Clercy. This first work was carried in half-an-hour.

In the second bound forward, General Fayolle's troops occupied, along a front of three kilometers from Rancourt as far as Brioches Hamlet, the second trench system on the road from Peronne to Bapaume, progressing to a depth of about one kilometer and a half and destroying a nest of German guns.

The new French positions pass far beyond Combles to the south-east, dominating that village by Hill 145, which also commands the region east of the line Rancourt-Boucheavesnes. Ground was gained also on the north-west slopes of St. Quentin Hill, which is the key to the position of Peronne.

The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: We hold the border of the Bapaume-Peronne road, between the southern outskirts of Rancourt to south of Boucheavesnes. Further south, we advanced our lines to the crest of Hill 76, west of Feuillicourt.

Up to the present, the prisoners captured total 1,500, with many officers.

The communique this afternoon reported: Enemy attacks east of Belloy-en-Santerre were easily repulsed. We occupied a German trench south of Berry-en-Santerre.

A French air-squadron bombed the enemy's cantonments at Semoncourt, the railway-station of Metz-Sablons

and the military factories at Dillingen. A French pilot brought down an enemy aeroplane in the region of the Somme.

Storm Boucheavesnes

We stormed the village of Boucheavesnes and the farm of Bois L'Abbe, south-east of the village. We captured some prisoners and a large amount of material.

The whole of Boucheavesnes, where the enemy were strongly entrenched, was carried brilliantly. We organised the conquered positions. The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack.

There were seventeen aerial fights in the region of the Somme. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and four others apparently badly damaged.

Our air-squadrons bombed the railway station and huts at Guiscard, causing explosions and a fire, the railway-stations at Roiser, Mont Medi and Thionville, the railway-line at Metz and Pont-a-Musson, the depots at Hendicourt and Etain, bivouacs at Damvillers and the iron-foundries of Uckingen and Rombach.

Closer to Combles

The communique this evening reported: Our positions have been appreciably extended before Combles. An entire system of strongly organized trenches was taken by assault south of Priez Farm. We captured 2,300 unwounded prisoners yesterday and today.

There was fierce fighting during the day on our center and right. The enemy vigorously attempted to regain ground and two regiments were told off and succeeded in retaking Bois L'Abbe Farm, but we expelled them completely.

The enemy made furious attacks south of the Somme, in which hand-to-hand encounters occurred, success swaying from side to side. Our infantry maintained their gains. Ten guns and forty machine-guns were captured in one sector alone.

Artillery fighting was very active on the south of the Somme, in the regions of Vermand-Oyillers and Chaulnes. A strongly prepared enemy attack on the right bank of the Meuse was completely repulsed. We took 70 prisoners.

There is nothing to report elsewhere on the front.

British Destroy Gun-Pits

London, September 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: Yesterday evening, our artillery caused two large conflagrations in the enemy's ammunition depot at Grandcourt. There was some hostile shelling against Delville Wood and Mouquet Farm, but nothing otherwise.

General Haig reported in the evening that the situation was unchanged. There has been intermittent hostile shelling of our front south of the Ancre.

We destroyed some enemy gun-pits and fired an ammunition store. Fifty prisoners were brought in.

General Haig reported this afternoon: The general situation is unchanged.

General Haig reported this evening:

Part of New Servian Army Joins Allies in New Drive



SERBS MARCHING TO CAMP NEAR SALONICA.

©INTL. FILM SERVICE

About 150,000 Servian soldiers, the remnants of the army driven out of its own country by the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians, have been re-organized and now form a part of the Allied army making a new drive in the Balkans. The objective of the Allies is to clear Servia of the invaders and to cut off Bulgaria and Turkey from the Central Powers. The picture shows some of the Servians marching into their camp near Salonica.

An enemy attack in the direction of Mouquet Farm was stopped by our fire, with considerable loss to the enemy.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, describing the capture of Ginchy, says that it was defended by an immense concentration of enemy guns, but our infantry entered the village within ten minutes of starting their advance. Their officers had to make frantic endeavors to arrest the impetus of the Irish, who were pursuing the Germans into the thick of their supports.

The spirit of the Irish troops was amazing. He mentions that, before the attack, soldier-servants "deserted" their posts, leaving notes that they had not been in the last scrap, but were going to participate in the capture of Ginchy, concluding, "If all right, will be back tomorrow."

French Penetrate German Lines, But Are Ejected

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 10.—Western theater.—The battle on the Somme, after an interruption the day before yesterday, continues. A British thrust, which was made on a front extending over 15 kilometers, between Thiepval and Combles, broke down on account of the firmness of the troops under the command of Generals Baron von Marschall and von Kichbach. Near Longueval and Ginchy, the hand-to-hand fighting has not yet come to an end.

The French, in the sector of Bar-leux-Belloy, were repulsed by regiments under the command of General von Quast. North-west of Chaulnes

we cleaned some trench sections, making prisoners and capturing six machine-guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse, fresh engagements occurred south of Thiaumont Work and east of Fleury. The enemy, who had broken into the German lines, were ejected by a counter-attack.

During the last days, the enemy lost in air engagements, mainly near the Somme, nine aeroplanes, while three others were shot down by our defense fire. Captain Boelke shot down his 22nd enemy aeroplane.

September 11.—The great British attack was followed yesterday by local, but energetic thrusts on the front Pozieres-Lesars and against the section Ginchy-Combles. They were repulsed.

Near Ginchy and south-east of this place, fresh engagements began this morning. Near Longueval and the Leuze Wood, between Ginchy and Combles, during the hand-to-hand fighting reported yesterday, advanced trenches remained in the hands of the enemy.

French attacks south of the Somme, near Belloy and Vermand-Oyillers, remained fruitless. We reconquered some houses at Berny which had been occupied by the enemy on September 8 and took more than 50 prisoners.

There were temporarily violent fire duels east of the Meuse.

September 12.—On both sides of the Somme, hostile intentions to attack were generally defeated by our curtain-fire. The enemy tried in vain to gain ground in hand-grenade engagements.

The village of Ginchy fell into the hands of the enemy yesterday. The artillery engagements continue to be violent.

Normal School For Language Teachers

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, September 14.—The Department of Missionary Training (Language School) of the University of Nanking has opened a normal class, for the training of language teachers. There are now enrolled 17 picked men from Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhui and Hunan, chosen by former language students. These men are being trained in the direct method of teaching as followed in the language school. The sessions run from 8.30 to 12.30 daily. The work is:

1st week, lectures.
2nd week, demonstration by the teachers of the language school.

3rd week, practice teaching under the direction of the language school faculty.

Certificates will be issued to those who have satisfactorily completed the work.

The 4th year of the Language School opens October 12th at 8.30 a.m. Any communications regarding entrance, accommodations, etc., may be addressed to the Dean, C. S. Keen, Nanking.

Suppressing Rising In Dutch E. Indies

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, September 12.—A telegram to the Telegraaf states that a patrol has killed 18 and captured 21 insurgents in the Dutch East Indies.

JAVA EARTHQUAKE

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, September 12.—There were four very strong earthquake shocks in Central Java on Saturday night. Houses were damaged, but there are no reports of casualties.

Cables to Shanghai

R. N. Truman & Company report the receipt of the following telegrams concerning the recent quake in Java:

"Soerabaya, September 12.—Severe earthquake, considerable damage buildings, factories escaped, undelay harvest."

Telegram despatched to Soerabaya, Sept. 13.—"Cable extent damage." "Soerabaya, September 14.—Maximum fifteen hundred Guilders houses and lines."

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GERMAN COMMANDER ON THE SOMME FRONT GRANTS AN INTERVIEW

Reserves Moved Up, and 'Equilibrium Restored,' Says
Kaiser's General

1,500,000 MEN FIGHTING

Tentons, by Buttrressing Points
Of the Main Action, Give
Blow for Blow

By Cyril Brown

Great Headquarters of the German Armies of the Somme, August 13 (by courier to Berlin).—According to the Commander in Chief of the German armies on this front, the repeated British attacks are just what the Germans want. This he told me in the second evening's chat I had with him.

"I hope the British will keep right on stubbornly attacking me," the Commander growled. "The longer the better. It is just what we want. We shall continue to inflict heavy losses on them. This is our main object. The British cannot break through me, but they may still get a few trenches here or there, or even a village or two if they want to pay the price."

"But that means nothing. It is not decisive. I have several hamlets I shall be glad to let them have at 20,000 casualties each."

Throughout my conversations with the Commander in Chief he betrayed a strong liking for mathematics, and one of his staff officers later told me that the Commander could multiply two five-digit figures by mental arithmetic, which was thought quite a prodigious feat.

"How many men has the enemy lined up against you?" I asked.

"He squinted his eyes thoughtfully. "It is hard to say accurately," he hesitated cautiously.

"Half a million?" I asked.

Million and a Half Engaged

"Far more than that," he replied. I later gathered the impression from him that about a million and a half men were involved in the great Somme battle, counting reserves, and that the forces were pretty evenly matched now.

"How much heavy artillery have your enemies lined up against you?" I asked.

"He thought it was easily more than 1,500 big guns."

"But we, too, are strong in artillery now," he added. "It wasn't so at the beginning of this offensive. This offensive was expected by us, but we didn't quite expect, perhaps, such a thorough preparation for it on the part of our enemies—that they would draw together such immense forces and heap up such quantities of ammunition. The enemy prepared for this offensive very well indeed, better than we had thought."

"He had learned a lot by experience," his Excellency added honestly, "hence the ground we lost at the start. Now we are strong in artillery. It always takes some time before reserves and artillery can be drawn together. Now we are strong in artillery. The equilibrium has been restored."

Not only is the Commander in Chief prepared for a winter campaign, but after the present offensive fades away, he fully expects the British will try again and perhaps yet again. He seemed convinced that the British would take a lot of beating before they would finally quit, but was equally convinced that his armies were the ones to beat them.

I asked him what was the heart of the mystery of the Somme battle, the clue to an understanding of it.

"Artillery—artillery—artillery," he replied. "The side that can shoot the most ammunition into the other fellow's face and whose infantry can throw its hand grenades best will gain the ground. But the artillery plays the main role in this battle," he answered. He added that the infantry, though less important, was still a vital factor.

Hopes British Keep Up Attacks

"The British have hurled far more than half a million men at us already, and their losses are proportionately heavy," he said. "We only hope they will keep right on attacking, for the more they do the more losses we shall inflict on them, and, after all, that's our own duty."

He spoke of the bad position of the French, crowded into a wedge with its point toward Peronne, and though censuring them, yet admired their courage for holding out in it. He confirmed what his Chief of Staff had told me, that the German artillery on both flanks could shoot clear across this wedge. The Commander in Chief, however, doesn't think that even French bravery and folly can hold this tactically unfavorable wedge in the long run.

He rather expects to see the front here smoothed and straightened out again in time, although he would very much like to have the French continue to remain in this wedge, because he is able now to inflict heavy losses, not only on the French front troops, but on their reserves as well, and on the French batteries posted in this hot angle.

"All the French lines of communication," he went on, "are easily taken under the German crossfire. Our concentrated fire puts the French in a bad hole."

Returning to the subject of infantry, he said: "We have plenty of reserves now. The French infantry is good and their artillery shoots well. The colored French troops are not so bad. The newest British troops are not so good as the former ones. The Derby recruits are inferior to Kitchener's army, who in turn are not up to the high standard of the original English expeditionary force."

The keenest interest has been aroused among German military men here by General Joffre's reported utterances to the American correspondents that he knew for a certainty that Germany was calling out her last reserves, and that it was no longer possible, as formerly, for Germany to shift her reserves from one place to another. No Scotchman could have been canner than the German Commander in Chief on the Somme.

Doesn't Understand Joffre.

"I have read what Joffre said, but do not know what he means," said he, smilingly. "Joffre is apparently using the word 'reserves' in two senses: First, that we have no more human material at home to draw on for reserves and, secondly, that the general offensive of the Entente Allies has bound and tied up our reserves to such an extent that we are not able to move them from front to front, or even from place to place on the same front. All of this is nonsense. If he could look behind our front he would know better."

I asked him if he thought General Joffre was misinformed or was merely trying to influence neutral public opinion by his utterances regarding Germany's last reserves. The Commander in Chief thought Joffre was sincerely honest, though woefully misguided, and suggested that probably the wish might have fathered the thought regarding Germany's last reserves and Germany's inability to shift "what reserves were still left."

Regarding the rest of the Joffre statements, that the Teutons knew as well as Joffre that the turning point of the war had already been reached and that the French were firmly determined to end the war victoriously, the Commander in Chief remarked:

"Joffre knows more than I do. But after all, what else could he say in answering the questions of correspondents about the outcome of the war? No General in this world war is going to take the correspondents into his confidence and tell them that things aren't looking any too good for him; that he is discouraged, and that things are going bad for his side. Naturally if the question is put point-blank to him, he will express his confidence in ultimate victory. What else could Joffre have said?"

The Commander in Chief did not indulge in platitudinous expressions of confidence in a final or easy victory, and I did not solicit any. He preferred to talk of concrete facts, but he also liked to philosophize, saying, for instance, that occasional reverses would not only happen, but should be expected and taken philosophically.

"The loss of Pozieres was due to an unlucky combination," he said. "Somebody blundered. A certain new formation had let itself be surprised by the enemy. Such things will happen in the best regulated armies, even in the German Army. But Pozieres will not get them anywhere."

Stirred by Kaiser's Eagerness

He gave an inkling of how thin his line was at the start of the offensive, saying: "At the start, when it was necessary to lay barrier-fire on the enemy lines, one battery had to cover a front segment of 800 yards. Now I have one battery for every hundred yards of certain fire."

I mentioned having seen him with the Kaiser at the review and parade of Somme fighters on the lawn of a certain chateau at the front.

"His Majesty had three other reviews at other points of my front on that morning," said the Commander in Chief, "and made an address each time. He doesn't write out his addresses to his troops in advance, but talks to his children just as the words come to him. His Majesty was in rare good humor and was very gracious, bestowing many orders and decorations. The Kaiser was also extremely pleased to see so many

troops at the front. His Majesty constantly complains that he is not out of danger and away from the front and recently said: 'I am allowed to see nothing but provision columns, field bakeries and hospitals.'"

The Commander added, with a touch of humor, that the American correspondents could sympathize with the Kaiser, because they had had much the same complaint to make before they signed documents releasing the German military authorities from financial responsibility in case of "accidents" at the front. Since then they have been allowed to go about on the Teuton front regardless of consequences. At this point the fair-haired, blue-eyed, boyish and unpretentious Prince George of Saxony spoke up.

"When his Majesty reviewed them this morning, it was thrilling to see them march past the Kaiser just as they had come fresh from battle—dirty and many bloodstained," he said, "but all were happy, brave, and proud. There were mere skeletons of companies, battalions led by Captains, some companies by Lieutenants and Sergeant Majors. It was surprising with what snap and dash my Saxons goose-stepped, considering that they had just been withdrawn from the first fighting line."

The Commander in Chief interjected: "They marched well. I saw a couple of old fellows who had trouble with their feet and couldn't stiffen out their legs, but the spirit was there. Our reviews were ridiculed abroad and in peace time were objects of fun, even in the German comic papers, but there is something to it after all—it is our discipline. This is something the enemy cannot imitate."

No Strategy Developed

I asked his Excellency his opinion of General Sir Douglas Haig's leadership. He answered: "Haig has had no chance to show what he can do in the way of strategy. No General has had in this war, with the possible exception of Hindenburg. Consequently the war has discovered and developed no great strategic genius. It is all tactical now."

But he thought that a great strategic genius might be able to turn the dead-lock of trench warfare into wide-open field battles, and he also said he believed that this stationary trench warfare would not be repeated in the next great war, but that some new factor would be introduced that would prevent trench war on its present scale, and once more result in open field battles, giving strategic genius a chance.

The Commander in Chief has a private cellar designed also to house his personal staff during any violent air bombardment. It is a wooden catacomb, thirty feet underground, and reached by three flights of narrow steps. He said he had had no occasion to flee to it as yet. Until the chief sets an example of retiring to this refuge his staff officers dare not

seek safety, no matter how great the danger. Only once has an officer dodged into this one, and he was laughed at so much he has not been able to live it down yet.

The Commander spoke of the small military damage done in the French night air raids. He said:

"The terrible feature is that these French fliers are killing their own flesh and blood. Hardly a night passes but French civilians, men, women, and children, are reported wounded and killed. I have often talked with my French housekeeper about it and tried to find out what the French civilian population thinks of French airmen dropping bombs on them, but she says, 'Monsieur, c'est la Guerre,' and that's as far as you get."

After remaining five hours with one of Germany's grand old military men, I took away the impression that the Kaiser could not have trusted the crucial Somme front to better hands, or to a harder, clearer, or brainier head, even had he put Field Marshal Hindenburg himself at the post here.

Chief of Staff in His Workshop

By Cyril Brown

Great Headquarters of the German Armies of the Somme, August 13 (by courier to Berlin).—The workshop of the Chief of Staff of the German armies of the Somme during a battle is a fascinating spot. I was introduced to Colonel von Radd as one of the most brilliant tacticians in the German army. He is a widely traveled officer, who manipulates the myriad strands of the great Somme battle with polished ease.

He went over his "operating" maps with me, pointing out the French line marked in red and the German in blue, and minutely explaining the tactical significance of the various bulges, bends, and acute angles.

Even more interesting, however, were the big blue and red Roman and Arabic numerals indicating the line-up of army corps and divisions on both the German and French sides. The great numerical strength of the massed Teuton corps, crowded into and lined up behind a comparatively narrow offensive front, is impressive.

Claims Losses to British Right Wing

"If the enemy brings up powerful artillery, if he concentrates the bulk of this artillery and all his reserves at one point, while our artillery and reserves are strung out all along the front from the English Channel to the Alps, the enemy will naturally succeed in pressing in our front until we can draw together our own artillery and reserves," Colonel von Radd said, pointing out the French wedge in the German lines with its sharp wedge toward Peronne.

"This is exactly what happened on the Somme. The enemy's failure to break through on the broad front at the very start has given us time, however, to draw ample artillery and reserves together and the scale is now balancing."

The English on the right wing have suffered and are continuing to suffer the heaviest losses. For instance, General Haig has just thrown his fourth Australian division into the battle. The first and

third Australian divisions, the former near Pozieres, have been practically wiped out."

I asked him about other English formations that had suffered, and he enumerated the Ninth Scottish, the South African brigade, the Manchester brigade, the First London division, and the No. 55 Territorials, all near Guillemont yesterday.

"We are exactly informed, through prisoners and otherwise," he went on, "as to what we have ahead of us. We also know that the British are drawing division after division from the rest of their line and sending them to the Somme front. The British are good soldiers, practical men, but their subordinate officers, half-baked young men, while meaning well and brave enough, are poor fighters because lacking military knowledge and practical experience. The Derby recruits are inferior to the Kitchener armies, which again are not up to the high standard of the original expeditionary force. We have met no colored men of the British army on our Somme front, but have fought against many colored French Colonial troops, who are inferior to the French themselves."

"Here on this plastic relief map of the Somme front you can see how we grip the French lines in the concentric fire of our artillery. The wedge is nine kilometers wide at its base, and we can shoot clear across it from either side. One must admire the courage of the French in running into this sack and then continuing to stay there. Formerly this position would have been considered untenable. With powerful reserves behind our lines we are awaiting developments quietly."

Thinks Casualties Were 250,000

"The British are the ones who are now undertaking to do by force what they cannot accomplish by military science. They are assuredly trying to break through at all costs and still think that they can make us groggy if they only keep it up long enough. It is possible that a few defects in the line may still be corrected and given up by us, such as sharp corners. We prefer

(Continued on Page 4)

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ITALIANS ARE SURE OF TAKING TRIESTE

Duke of Aosta Tells Lord Northcliffe Austrians Have Weak Defence

INVADERS BEYOND GORIZITZ

Gen. Cadorna's Troops Resume Drive Toward Coveted Seaport

London, August 11.—The Italians seem to have few obstacles before them in their drive to Trieste, the big Austrian seaport on the Adriatic. The occupation of the entire Doberdo plateau south-west of Goritz was announced officially in Rome today. Lord Northcliffe, talking to the Duke of Aosta in the captured city yesterday, got from him the impression that the Austrians had comparatively no formidable line left to defend Trieste. "Our front line," the Duke of Aosta is quoted as saying, "is now several miles beyond Goritz, and the cavalry is getting to work."

"I asked him," continues Lord Northcliffe in a despatch to the Times, "whether the enemy had another strong line between his present advanced line and Trieste, and though his military prudence precluded a positive reply, his gestures revealed great hopefulness."

The capture of San Martino del Carso, which is not mentioned in Lord Northcliffe's despatch, but is announced officially by the Italian war office, puts the Italians within twenty miles of Trieste. Lord Northcliffe's despatch to the Times is in part as follows:

"We entered what until lately was Austrian territory at Cormons, and after pushing our way for an hour and a half through clouds of dust raised by outgoing transports of men and great guns, ammunition and food, and incoming motors of the Croce Rossa Italiana, and the British Red Cross, we arrived within sight of the Isonzo, bluest of rivers."

"Here we left our car under cover and walked, sometimes in the open, to the lower bridge, which the Austrians had fortified and then destroyed, and which the Italians with wonderful promptness had already repaired. We examined the Italian and Austrian trenches, which had been for months within speaking distance of each other. So accurate was the Italian artillery fire that while their own trenches were neatly lined with steel lattices they were not touched."

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



German Commander Grants An Interview

(Continued from Page 3)

soft, gentle curves because modern artillery makes sharp projections in lines unfavorable. Giving up a position here and there no longer, therefore, plays a role in the great operation. A curious feature of this war is the inordinately large percentage of those lightly wounded."

Colonel von Radd thought 250,000 would be a very conservative estimate of the combined French and British casualties during the Somme offensive to date. He went on.

"An attack that fails is three times as costly as an attack carried through with success or as a successful defense. This is one of the new laws manifested by the world war. The enemy had probably more than 1,500 heavy guns

lined up on the Somme front, the biggest being 30 and 40 centimeters, the latter size being the French howitzers. The English and French also have been working much with gas."

He spoke of the heavy losses of British officers. Seventy per cent. of those officers taken prisoners are wounded. The British losses have been heaviest at Guillemont and Pozieres, he said.

"I expect the British to go on with their attacks for about a month yet. They would not be British if they did not."

In conclusion, to illustrate the effective range of the German concentric fire, he pointed out on the relief map the positions of several of his batteries on both flanks of the French wedge. Measuring with rule and compass into the French lines, he said: "You see that we reach here, for in-

stance, with our batteries from both sides. President Poincare was there recently. It is too bad that we did not know about it in time. If we had we would have sent him greetings."

Mackensen's Somme Lander?

New York, August 15.—The Commander in Chief of the German armies on the Somme, who was described but not named in dispatches and detailed interviews from Cyril Brown, staff correspondent of The New York Times at the western front, is believed to be Field Marshal General von Mackensen, who commanded the great German drive into Russia in May of last year and later directed the conquest of Serbia.

While the name of the commander of the German defense on the Somme has never been told, the fact that the German censor allowed The Times correspondent to describe his physical appearance and his orders is taken to indicate that high German officers are no longer deeply interested in preserving his incognito. General von Mackensen, according to German military critics here, appears to be the only man who fits the description. In the first place, the number of

possible German Generals who might conform to the description is limited by the statement that he wears the golden oakleaf clasp, the Kaiser's highest recognition.

General von Mackensen became one of the few possessors of this for his part in the offensive against Russia. The only other Generals whose decoration with this order has been announced since the beginning of the war are General Ludendorff, who took Vilna, and General Lipemann, who captured Lodz.

"The deeply wrinkled and amply warted face" ascribed to the German Commander in Chief on the Somme appears in some of the pictures of Field Marshal von Mackensen. In one a large wart is noticeable under the right eye. Deep wrinkles and a rough complexion can be made out in other pictures.

H. H. von Mellenghin, military expert of the Staats-Zeitung, said yesterday that the Times correspondent appeared to be striving to paint a picture that could resemble no one except von Mackensen. A feature of the description which was true of von Mackensen, he said was the stocky, sinewy frame and the massive head that seemed disproportionately large.

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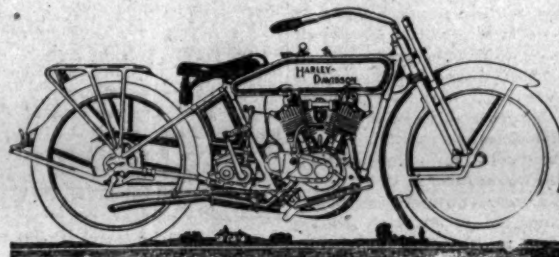
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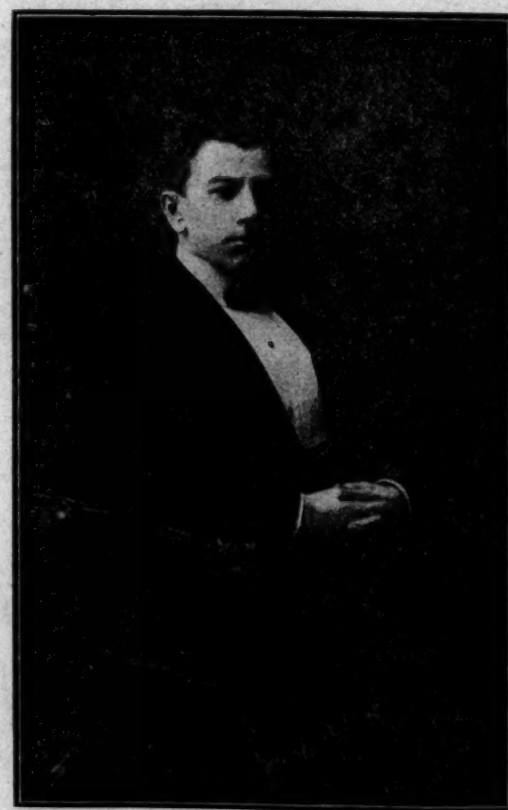
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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Customs Co. Shoot

The members of the Customs Company, S.V.C., turned out in almost full strength at the Rifle Range on Tuesday for the Mid-Autumn Rifle Meeting. This is the first all-day shoot the Company has had since September, 1913 and it proved a great success in every way.

The conditions for shooting were extremely good, although steady rain during the forenoon rather disconcerted the competitors. Sergt. Stormes won the Grand Aggregate and Sergt. Bullethead the Bull's-eye Prize.

The following is the list of the events and winners:-

1.—Monthly Cups.

Class I—Pte. Moore.

Class II—Pte. Hirano.

2.—The Examiners' Prizes. Four prizes presented by the Shanghai Staff.

Sergt. Stormes 1

Sergt. Bullethead 2

Corpl. Bartolini 3

Corpl. Hara 4

3.—The "Hobson" Challenge Cup. Four prizes presented by the Company.

L/Corpl. Jordan 1

Pte. Hirano 2

Pte. Stormes 3

Pte. Fulker 4

4.—The "Aglen" Cup Competition. Four prizes presented by the Company.

Sergt. Stormes 1

Pte. Harper 2

Sergt. Bullethead 3

Pte. Moore 4

5.—The Customs Club Prizes.—Four prizes presented by the Customs Club.

Pte. Harper 1

Sergt. Bullethead 2

L. Corpl. Skuse 3

Pte. Stormes 4

6.—The Deputy Commissioners' Prizes.—Four prizes presented by Messrs. Schmidt, Holworthy, Houston and Howell.

Pte. Moore 1

L/Corpl. Bradley 2

Lieut. Hilliard 3

L/Corpl. Mills 4

7.—The "Ladies" Prizes. Sealed Handicap.—Subscribed by the Lady Relatives of the Shanghai Customs Staff.

Ladies. Champions.

Mrs. Rutherford Pte. Tsuda 1

Mrs. N. F. Miller Pte. Harper 2

Mrs. Lipson L. C. Jordan 3

Miss G. Rowland Pte. Silva 4

7a.—Ladies' Prizes (Competitors).—Four prizes presented by Captain Carlson and Robert Hare, Esquire.

Pte. Fabian 1

Pte. Silva 2

Mr. Schneider 3

Mr. Sherman 4

8.—The "Grand Aggregate" Prizes.—Six prizes presented by the Shanghai Customs Staff.

Sergt. Stormes 1

Sergt. Bullethead 2

Pte. Moore 3

L. Corpl. Jordan 4

Pte. Harper 5

Corpl. Bartolini 6

9.—The "Griffins" Aggregate Prizes.—Six prizes presented by Captains Wyles, Gowing, Rutherford and Pitcairn.

Pte. Fulker 1

Corpl. Fide 2

Pte. Stormes 3

Lieut. Hilliard 4

Pte. Lipson 5

Pte. Howell 6

10.—The "Bull's-eye" Prize.—Presented by the Hon. Secretary.

Sergt. Bullethead 1

11.—The "Blue Ribbon" Prize.—Presented by Mr. G. E. Sherman.

Pte. Moore 1

12.—The "Consolation Aggregate" Prizes.—Four presented by Messrs. L. Tweedie, Stodart, J. W. C. Lorden and C. D. Arnott.

Sergt. White 1

Pte. Tsuda 2

2/Lieut. Cubbon 3

Pte. Matsushima 4

Cricket

S.C.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played tomorrow, at 2.00 p.m., on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will represent the S.C.C.—G. M. Billings, D. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawkins, H. D. Hilliard, P. T. Hollander, V. H. Lanning, E. W. Staggs, E. G. Tait and W. C. D. Turner (Captain).

Reserves:—H. W. P. McMeekin and W. E. Anderson.

2nd Eleven v. Shanghai School Boys. This match will be played on Saturday, on St. Andrew's ground, at 2.00 p.m.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—W. E. Anderson, J. Cockin, D. H. Cooke, E. O. Cumming, E. Toeg, H. Langley, C. Lowe, H. W. P. McMeekin, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warrenner and R. Grimshaw (Capt.). Reserves:—Geo. Howell and T. Smeaton.

Lawn Tennis

The draw for the Singles Championship has resulted as follows:—

1st Round

O. J. Hinev v. P. H. Prevost.

S. Kashio v. H. Toussaint.

C. P. Sutherland v. W. P. Roberts.

J. Elmore v. D. Roberts.

2nd Round (byes)

C. Knight v. R. Canavarro.

J. L. Wade v. J. S. McEachran.

The first round must be completed by Monday next.

Substitute St. Leger Is Won by Hurry On

Reuter's Service

London, September 12.—The Newmarket September Stakes, being the substitute for the St. Leger, was run this afternoon, with the following result:

Hurry On 1

Clarissimus 2

Athelling 3

Won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third. Five ran.

Betting: 11 to 10 against Hurry On; 5 to 2 against Clarissimus; 4 to 1 against Athelling.

HANBURY OLD BOYS

The Thomas Hanbury Old Boys met yesterday evening at the boys' new school at Haskell Road, to discuss various matters concerning the coming football season. Mr. A. J. Stewart presided. The first question on the agenda was the proposal to open a clubroom for the Old Boys, where the general comforts of a club could be obtained, such as billiards, library, etc. After some discussion a committee was appointed to investigate as to the expenses and suitable location, and to report to the general members in a week's time on the result. They consist of Messrs. Golding, Klyn and Johansen.

It was next proposed that a sports meeting be held some time in October, when the past and present boys will participate. The motion was carried. A committee of five were chosen to run the sports, and look after handicapping and events. They are: A. Madar, and A. J. Willis of the Old Boys, two of the masters of the school, and a present boy to be chosen by present scholars.

It was unanimously voted to enter a team in the football league. Next came the question of a fixed date for the club's annual general meeting, and it was proposed and agreed that it should be held annually in the first week of April, and a general meeting in the last week of September. The football committee for the coming season consists of Messrs. A. Madar, H. Hayward, L. P. Quincey, and Divers. The Captain and Vice-Captain will be chosen by the members of the football team.

Shipping Bulletins

Carrying raw silk worth 5,250,000 yen, the largest silk shipment ever carried by an Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner, the Canada Maru left Yokohama for the United States last week. Besides the silk, the steamer carried 18,000 chests of tea, shipped at Hongkong, Keelung and Shimizu. As the Canada Maru took a heavy cargo at the ports of her call before reaching Yokohama, she left behind 1,200 tons of cargo to be carried by the next boat. For any ship sailing from Japan to leave behind such a large cargo is unprecedented, and indicates the great progress that has been made in Japan's shipping trade.

The water in the Soguri has been materially improved by recent rains. With the increase of navigable facilities the rafting traffic has revived.

According to intelligence just received at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha from its Bombay branch, Japanese vessels intending to make for Bombay must necessarily present hereafter a report of entry to the Japanese Consulate there.

Some time ago, the United States attempted to buy a number of German and Austrian merchantmen, which fled into neutral ports soon after the outbreak of the war, but the scheme fell through, owing to a protest by Great Britain. It is reported that the Yamashita Steamship Co., Kobe, has recently opened negotiations through the medium of a Norwegian merchant for the purchase of three German merchantmen, out of altogether 24 now interned at the Philippine ports.—*Manchuria Daily News*.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. R. Stephen, from waiting has gone 2nd officer on the Kutwo.

Mr. F. V. Everett, 2nd officer on the Kutwo is on leave.

Mr. C. M. Anderson, 3rd engineer on the Sulwo has gone act. 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. A. L. Miller, 2nd engineer on the Sulwo is on leave.

Mr. F. H. Wild, from sick leave has gone act. 2nd engineer on the Wosang.

Mr. J. M. Fothergill, 3rd engineer on the Loongwo has gone act. 2nd engineer on the Luenbo.

Mr. H. Craig, 3rd engineer on the Yatsing has gone act. 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. A. Pullen, 2nd engineer on the Yatsing has resigned.

Mr. G. Davies, new appointment, has gone 3rd engineer on the Yatsing.

Mr. H. G. W. Backe, act. chief officer on the Fansang has gone same rank on the Loongsang.

Mr. C. T. Everingham, Chief officer on the Loongsang is on leave.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, from leave has gone act. 2nd engineer on the Fansang.

Mr. A. G. Middleton, cadet on the Mansang, has gone same grade on the Kumsang.

Mr. T. F. Marris, sup. 2nd officer on the Kumsang has gone 2nd officer on the same ship.

Mr. T. A. Howard, 2nd officer on the Kumsang has resigned.

Mr. T. Gibbison, new appointment, has gone act. 3rd engineer on the Taksang.

Mr. S. Thomson from leave has gone 2nd engineer on the Fansang.

Mr. H. G. Cook, act. 2nd engineer on the Fansang has gone 3rd engineer on the Kwongsang.

Mr. H. P. Hardrup, 3rd engineer on the Kwongsang has gone same rank on the Fansang.

Mr. A. T. Mason, new appointment, has gone 3rd engineer on the Hopsang.

Mr. W. A. Piper, 3rd engineer on the Hopsang is on leave.

Mr. H. G. Cook, 3rd engineer on the Hopsang has gone same rank on the Tungsang.

Mr. A. H. Barchey, 3rd engineer on the Tungsang has gone same rank on the Hopsang.

Mr. G. T. Mathews, Master of the Laisang has gone Master on the Loongsang.

Mr. E. W. Knight, Master of the Loongsang is on leave.

Mr. M. Neilson, 3rd engineer on the Laisang has gone same grade on the Yusan.

Mr. R. B. Hamilton, new appointment, has gone act. 3rd engineer on the Taksang.

Mr. F. C. Purkins, Chief officer on the Fansang has gone act. Master on the Taksang.

Mr. G. T. Hembrey, 2nd officer on the Fansang has gone act. Chief officer on the same ship.

Mr. F. H. Mason, sup. 2nd officer on the Fansang has gone 2nd officer on the same ship.

News Brevities

Twelve Chinese, including two women, were arraigned in the Mixed Court, yesterday, charged with being members of a band of burglars. They were arrested on Tuesday in raids made by Sinza detectives and the Frenchtown police in Nos. 1 and 15 Rue Eugene Bard. A search of the premises disclosed several trunks of stolen goods and large bundles of pawn tickets. Assessor Sokobin and Magistrate Wong had much to say concerning the efficiency of the police in hunting down the band. The suspected burglars will be held pending further investigation by the police.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao and his two sons left yesterday for Hangchow where they expect to remain for two days. Mr. Liang accepted the invitation of Tuhun Lu to accompany him to see the Hangchow Bore.

The Astor House Hotel Company has announced the appointment of Mr. Victor Moroni, who for five years was the superintending caterer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as manager of the Astor House. Mr. Moroni already has entered upon his duties. He is well known in the ports of the East and the Orient because of his years of service with the P. M. line. Before coming to the East, Mr. Moroni was one of the assistant managers of the Ritz-Carlton at Monte Carlo, after serving his apprenticeship in famous European restaurants and hostels. Mr. Moroni succeeds Mr. L. P. Reynolds, who is returning to the States via Peking and Korea, to assume the managerial duties in one of the large Pacific Coast hotels. The Astor management plans a series of novel and formal entertainments and social affairs for the winter season.

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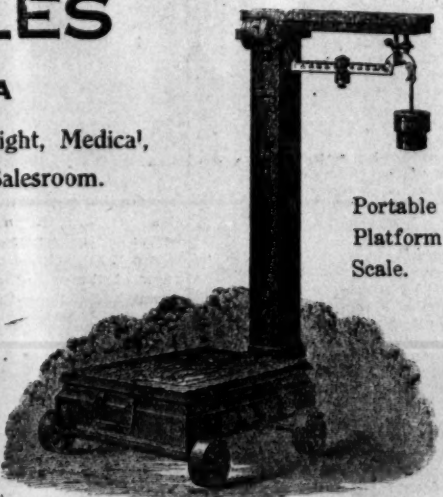
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WEATHER

Overcast, damp and gloomy weather,
with moderate north-east breezes
in our regions. The typhoon of
the Pacific is likely to approach to
the coast of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

United for An Adequate Navy
(New York World)

THE House not only accepts the
Senate's naval construction
program which will make this Nation
easily the second sea power in the
world. It accepts it by a vote so
overwhelming as to leave no outside
observers in any doubt of the deter-
mination of the great Republic to
protect itself adequately against all
probable aggressions from the
jealousies and overreaching an-
tagonisms born of the European
cataclysm.

These dangers to our position all
lie over sea, and they must first
bridge the sea to reach us. A
measure of defense which will pre-
vent that is the greatest of all our
possible defensive measures, and this
is what the Naval Appropriation Bill
as it passes to enactment is. Large
as is the amount of money carried,
it means the saving of far larger
sums on other and less democratic
and less efficient lines of prepared-
ness.

The country will greet this action
of a united Congress with an un-
bounded expression of relief and
confidence in the future.

The War Not All Tactical
(New York Sun)

THE mysterious German com-
mander on the Somme—
mysterious because his identity is
concealed—has been quoted as say-
ing, when asked his opinion of
General Haig's leadership:

"Haig has had no chance to
show what he can do in the way of
strategy. No General has had in
this war, with the possible excep-
tion of Hindenburg. Consequently
the war has discovered and devel-
oped no great strategic genius. It
is all tactical now."

The unknown forgets von
Kluck, who drove the French and
British pell-mell back to the gates
of Paris, only to beat a retreat
himself when Joffre divined his
purpose in the German change of
front to the south-east and turned
the tide of victory. Surely in both
cases this was a game of strategy,
although no-one will now hail von
Kluck as a "great strategic genius."
Moreover, did not Mackensen dis-
play ability of a high order when
he expelled the Russians from Gal-
icia? Finally, is Brusiloff, who
has rushed the Teutonic allies
almost back to Lemberg, taking
350,000 prisoners in nine weeks,
to be denied the name and fame of
strategist?

To say that the war on the west-
ern front is "all tactical now" is
misleading. Taking trenches from
day to day is no doubt tactical, but
it is in pursuance of a strategical
plan, the success or failure of
which is not yet determined after
a seven weeks offensive that shows
no signs of exhaustion. Peronne,
the key to the upper Somme valley,
is the first objective of the Anglo-
French movement. If that point is
gained a base will have been estab-
lished for a new and more
formidable offensive movement
over the watershed which divides
the valleys of the Somme and Oise
from those of the Scheldt and
Sambre. The glory of present and
future successes on a major scale
will belong to the strong, silent
man, Joffre, and not to his sub-

ordinates Foch and Haig, who are
trying to carry out the strategical
plan of the French commander in
chief. The tactics, it is true, are
theirs, and by the result their
leadership must be judged.

Cretan and King

THE canvass for the Greek elec-
tions to be held in September
has a strong various interest,
political, constitutional, military, but
to most of us the struggle is rather
of two actors or heroes than of con-
stitutionalism against democracy,
the Entente against the Central
Powers. It is a duel between the
brilliant Cretan statesman, Veni-
zelos, and King Constantine, the
accomplished and clever man of
the world, soldier, sophist, suspender
of the Constitution, a popular idol
still, no matter what is said about
divine right trying to gobble
democracy and constitutional govern-
ment. He is a Greek patriot in his
way, Venizelos in his.

The King is not personally assailed.
The oligarchs, the General Staff,
the notorious German propagandist,
Baron Schenk, and Gounaris, late
Minister of the Interior, seem to be
the targets of the Venizelist press.
The anti-Venizelists paint Venizelos
as a traitor, a budding dictator, a
wretch who has sold Greece to the
Entente; and the Allies come in for
a generous dose of similar compli-
ments. The Venizelists are equally
polite. Political genialities abound.
Aristophanes would find the
Athenian papers pleasant reading.

The Nationalists, as the members
of the anti-Venizelist combination
call themselves, are playing what
looks like a good card in asserting,
as we should put it in America, that
a vote for Venizelos is a vote for war.
"Do you want to go to war?" A ques-
tion which Greece, demobilized and
sedentary in innumerable cafes, has
time to consider with the caution of
a race prudent as well as fervid. The
effect of the effort of army officers to
persuade or dragoon the reservists
into voting for anti-Venizelist candi-
dates remains to be seen. The talk
about revolution, about reversal of
the national will by the King, should
Venizelos win, may pass for the
present as campaign heat and fury.

Of course the Entente Powers can
pull Constantine from his throne if
his behavior becomes too unruly;
but, since the two chief men of
Greece, the King and the Cretan,
opposite as the poles, are both
popular favorites, it is well for a
non-Hellene to avoid judgment or
prediction as to the Greek situation.

Correspondence

Maine's Political Record

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—In your editorial of this
morning on the recent state election
you say: "Maine had gone Republican
in Presidential campaigns ever since
the Civil War until 1912."

Here you overlook the period of
the "Greenback" movement in the late
'70's and early '80's. In 1879 (Maine
state elections were then annual) the
contest was so close that it was
settled only in the legislature and
Governor, the Fusion candidate, held
the office for at least a time. In the
following year, in the Presidential
campaign, Plaiside (Fusion) was
elected Governor by a substantial
majority. Yours very truly,

C. S. L.
September 14, 1916.

Note: The whole paragraph from
which the sentence quoted by our
correspondent is taken, was devoted
to showing how Maine has voted for
Presidential Candidates since the
Civil War, not for State candidates.
Earlier in the leader we had consid-
ered the results of such state elections
(as distinct from national) as we
considered pertinent or essential. The
full paragraph referred to by our
correspondent follows:

"Viewing the result of the election
just held, from the national stand-
point, that is, attempting to decide to
what extent it predicated the result
between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes
in November next, will occupy the
minds of political leaders all over the
United States for the next few days.
There were two candidates for the
United States Senate and four for the
National House of Representatives
and their campaigns undoubtedly
were fought out on national issues—
and the Republicans have won. Thus
they gain one vote in the Senate and
one vote in the House. But it is
evident that what might be called
the normal Maine Republican major-
ity has been cut by the Democrats.
Maine had gone Republican in
Presidential campaigns ever since the
Civil War until 1912 when the split
between the Republicans and Pro-
gressives enabled Mr. Wilson to win.
In 1884 when Cleveland was elected
President by the Democrats, Maine
went Republican by 20,000; in 1892,
when Cleveland was again elected,
this state still went 15,000 against
him, and, counting the combined Re-
publican-Progressive vote in 1912, it
was 25,000 against Wilson."

French Now Understand America

M. Eugene Brieux, Famous Playwright, Declares That Mis-
interpretation of Our Attitude in the War Will No
Longer Prevail in France

The article printed below, by M.
Eugene Brieux, member of the French
Academy, known throughout America
for his plays, of which "Damaged
Goods" won special fame, is in
answer to a lecture delivered recently
by Whitney Warren of New York,
architect and worker for the Allies,
recently delivered in Paris. In this
lecture Mr. Warren took the French
to task for their apparent coldness
toward the United States, despite the
unending benefactions and sym-
pathy of Americans toward France
since the outbreak of the war. M.
Brieux seeks to explain this aloofness
and declares that now it is a thing
of the past.

M. Brieux's article appears in a
special Franco-American edition of
the French magazine *Lectures Pour
Tous*.

By Eugene Brieux

WHITNEY Warren, American
citizen, has just made a
genuine and vibrant declaration of
affection for us, in the name of his
country.

He thought that the heart of
France was beating in unison with
the heart of the United States, and
just as the most affectionate of
friends would do if he felt himself
embarrassed by the coldness of a
friend, he has come to France, with
a frankness both proud and touch-
ing, to say to us: "Let us come to
an understanding. We have done
you some wrong; let us see whether
you, too, have not done us some
wrong by not responding to the
fervor of our sentiments except by
courteous manifestations."

And it is true that the United
States deserves something better
than the rather distant recognition
which we manifest. The Americans
cry, "I love you." In love there is
but one answer to those three little
words, and that answer is the three
little words themselves. Yet we con-
fine ourselves to replying to the
United States, which utters those
words, with a "thank you," and the
pride of that great nation grieves.
Let us do away with this misunder-
standing.

I know perfectly well what holds
us back. If we are a bit reserved,
if we repress demonstrations of
gratitude provoked by so many
sparks of affection, it is not because
we are not touched, moved, but that
we keep the sad memory of a wound
inflicted on us by our friend across
the sea. We cannot forget that un-
happy occasion when we awaited in
vain for a word from that friend
which did not come. Then we were
disillusioned to the depths of our
hearts; we felt no rancor, but we
were not without a feeling of sad-
ness.

Yes, what we knew of the United
States, of its nobility of heart, of its
dignity of character, of its righteous-
ness, of its independence of mind,
of its traditional and profound
affection for us—all this was
shaken on that day when, after the
first German soldier had taken his
first step on Belgian territory, there
was nothing but silence from
America to meet this outrage against
the rights of nations, this impudent
violation of the liberty of peoples.

For a long time we listened. In
vain. Then our minds could not
understand and our hearts harden-

We made the American nation re-
sponsible for the attitude of its
President. We do not know in
France what the American Constitu-
tion is. We do not know what is
the charter of a democracy which
has decided to turn over its liberties
to an all-powerful chief, reserving
to itself nothing but the right of
changing him every four years.
There is perhaps no monarch in
Europe who is invested with such
absolute powers as the President of
the American Republic.

The time of re-election for Presi-
dent Wilson is at hand; the people
will judge of the acts of this sov-
ereign without crown or pomp. Let
credit be given to the American
people until then, says Whitney
Warren, who adds this fine phrase:
"Be not too hasty to bear a grudge
against us; one must always wait
until the last minute before blaming
one's friends, and when that last
minute has arrived, one must slow
up its seconds."

Another American citizen at
Chicago said to me: "I am neutral
because my country is neutral, but
I myself am not neutral, because it
would be making myself the ac-
complice of a crime if I let it be
committed and simply turned away
my eyes."

For two years the American
people have felt uncomfortable
every time that the name of Bel-
gium has been uttered. At every
step forward of Germany on French

soil it has felt regret for its past
attitude and this regret has with
time become remorse.

Even before this was formulated
an imperious duty impelled it to-
ward us, and without even feeling
yet that it was being made to act
by the desire to win pardon for a
mistake of which it seemed guilty—
though it was not really guilty of it—
it has showered upon us its
benefactions. One must have seen
the charitable outbursts of Ameri-
can women; the generosity of
America's citizens; one must have
seen American women bruising their
delicate and proud hands making
packages for our soldiers; one must
have seen the checkbooks fly open,
ingenuitly vying with devotion; one
must have witnessed the joy of
Americans at finding a new way of
being useful, a more delicate
method of conferring benefits, a
more efficacious means of caring for
combatants, giving relief to the dis-
possessed, doing good to unfortunate
children, one must have seen this
fervor of active and practical
America to understand that it was
not only the act of a nation desirous
of having its mistakes forgiven, a
desire that it had not dared to ex-
press until it saw the moment ap-
proaching when it might cause
these mistakes to be forgotten by
showing how greatly it regretted
that they were committed in its
name, but against its will.

The time has come when the cry
of the national conscience can no
longer be stifled. The day of pre-
tended or involuntary neutrality is
over. This does not mean that the
United States is ready to declare
war upon Germany. It cannot do
this nor do we wish it. But the
great nation will break off all rela-
tions with the country that is the
assassin of national liberty.

The people of the United States
are honorable men, honest mer-
chants, and faithful friends.
Nothing could be harder for them
than to keep silence in the face
of acts that were an outrage against
that which they respect most high-
ly; honesty in dealings and the
power of an ideal.

Ever since America has found
itself, or, at least, understood it-
self, it has hesitated at no words
of praise and sincerity to make us feel
where its hopes and affections lie.

"We should always remember,"
one of the most powerful publicists
of America wrote, "that it was
France that made possible the most
important victories of our War of
Independence; that it was France
which largely contributed, if not
principally, to the establishment of
American liberty; that it was the
French philosophers, as well as our
own thinkers, who developed the
ideas on which our Republic is
based; that it is France, finally,
which represents in Europe prin-
ciples identical with those which we
make so triumphant in the New World."

The attitude of us French, not in
so far as the deception which I
have mentioned is concerned, but
from the general point of view, has
been no better understood in the
United States. When Germany was
trying to win over public opinion,
when its Ambassadors were boasting
of German prowess, when it sought
to impose itself upon the Americans
by noisy propaganda by lies, flat-
ters and purchases of conscience—
the articles of charlatans—we re-
mained silent, reserved, telling every
Frenchman who went to the New
World:

"Keep silent! Be on your
guard!"

This attitude pleased us. We were
so sure of the righteousness of our
cause that it seemed to us an insult
to blazon it forth. We also felt a
sort of moral shame which we need
not regret having had even if it
hurts us. We wish to be loved for
ourselves, not for having asked
love.

Moreover, the surprise caused in
us by the silence of the United
States, the disillusion caused by its
apparent indifference before the
German crime, had been so great
that we were completely disconcert-
ed, incapable of understanding any
longer that great nation to which
we had felt so near and which sud-
denly seemed to us so different.

It was as if the two nations were
lost in a fog that distorted gestures
and muffled words. The mist has
been swept away. Now both know
that we resemble each other too
much not to be united. The de-
mocracy of the United States would
be jeopardized if ours were lessened;
our ideal could not be lowered
without having the American ideal
suffer with ours.

Today France is waging war to
decide what the form of civiliza-
tion will be in the future on this
planet. She is fighting for herself
and for all the others, since she is
fighting against force which thought
that force sufficed for making
right; she is warring against war,
she is warring the breasts of her
children against the invasion of
organized barbarism. Once again
she is the soldier of civilization.

How, then, could the inhabitants of
the United States, the sons of those
who preferred the risks of the un-
known and death to servitude, fail
to aid France with all their strength
and all their heart?

Only German psychology could go
wrong on this.

Constitutional
Government

Principles of Constitutional govern-
ment. By Frank J. Goodnow.
L. L. D. New York and London:
Harper and Brothers. \$2. Gold.
(Reviewed By New York Times)

A Birdseye view of the world's
leading Constitutions by one who
knows them all and is American in
his sympathies has intrinsic worth
at a time when world affairs are in
such a state of flux as now. There
are no institutions which are not
subject to change, and which are not
changing beneath the eyes of present
day observers. The oldest nation in
the world, and the one which perhaps
has changed least—China—is altering
its affairs every few months, and this
book is one of its attempts to get in
step with the world's progress. Dr.
Goodnow was invited to advise China
in its attempt to provide itself with
a Constitution, and this book is based
on lectures delivered at Peking
University. They put the world's last
acts upon government before those
who knew least about it.

The study of constitutional govern-
ment from that standpoint differs as
much as possible from the half-splitt-
ing discussion of phrases which
characterizes most constitutional
discussions among us. Principles are
examined, not texts, and there is
disclosed modifications and growths
of the institutions of countries which
are ruled under written law, and yet
without alteration of the instrument.
With this general description of the
book one or two selections applicable
to our own affairs rather than to
China's may be made.

Germany and the United States
are examples of a republic and a monarchy
ruled by Constitutions. Both are
examples of what Dr. Goodnow calls
the Presidential system; that is, a
system in which the chief ruler is
independent of the fate of a cabinet
dependent upon Parliament. Neither
the Kaiser nor the President, nor
their advisers, the Secretaries of
State, are dependent upon a party
majority, apart from popular elec-
tions. Those who have favored
cabinet government for the United
States as an alternative to the en-
croachments of the Executive upon
the legislative department of govern-
ment are reminded of the reason why
it has succeeded in England and is
little likely to be suited to our
conditions. In England there is no
Federal Government, no local rule by
quasi-sovereigns like our States,
and no limitation upon the powers of
Parliament. Also England has known
two and only two parties, each of
which is held responsible for its own
policies and is succeeded by the other
when it loses popular confidence.

Our political conditions are more
like France's where in thirteen years
there were nine Ministries. Such in-
stability is undesirable, and is the
result of the existence of several
parties, as among us. That throws
the Government into the hands of
coalitions. Under such conditions
nobody is responsible for anything.
The electorate has only the choice
between the frying pan and the fire,
and no certainty of the execution of
any mandate at the polls.

The two-party system seems to be
disintegrating even in England, where
there is a coalition Government now,
with results apparent to all. Our
growth is rather toward the German
than the British system. More and
more our Presidents are initiating
legislation departing from the preced-
ents which limited them to veto-
ing the laws which they disapproved,
and administering laws which they
signed. This is as true of our
Governors as our Presidents. Little
is enacted which they do not propose,
and the Legislatures are tending
toward the veto of Executive pro-
posals. Our Presidents cannot in-
troduce bills, but there is nothing to
prevent their causing the introduction
of bills by legislative friends. Our
Presidents cannot share legislative
debates, but their Secretaries are
often heard before legislative com-
mittees, and there are speeches made
which express the Executive position.
The Shipping and Child Labor bills
illustrate this point just now. Presi-
dent Wilson's personal presentation of
his views to Congress is indicative
of this tendency, and the Presidential
powers of appointment are used in
support of Presidential policies of
initiative of legislation. Under both
systems the objective is the efficiency
of administration resulting from
co-operation between those who make
and those who execute the laws by
reciprocal influence or control. The
inconvenience of Presidential Govern-
ment is the possible conflict between
the elective Legislature and the
irremovable executive. Obviously
this is greatest in the case of
hereditary government, and is least
where the executive must be chosen
anew at the end of a limited term.
Japan adopted the Presidential form
for Asia. It will be interesting to re-
mark the choice of China, after such
a detached presentation of the merits
of both systems.

There are two leading conceptions of
private rights of citizens under
constitutional government. That held
in the United States is based upon an
individualist rather than social con-
ception of man. Citizens as human
beings have natural rights, embodied
in Constitutions which judges protect,
and which legislatures are forbidden
to invade. The European conception

of private rights, as distinguished
from the American, is based on the
"social compact" theory, by which
private persons have only those rights
given by legislative edicts, and even
those are subject to invasion by
prescribed procedure.

Under the natural rights theory,
best exemplified in this country,
society is in a static condition. Where
rights are inalienable society ceases
to be dynamic or progressive. Where
all have ideal rights Utopia has been
reached, humanity ceases struggling,
loses itself in complacent contempla-
tion of past hardships, and anticipation
of future joys awaiting the sure harvest.
This is less the condition today than
when our Constitution was adopted
under the influence of French
philosophy. The hard-headed British
never succumbed to such idealism,
and their practical system has in-
fluenced the rest of Europe more than
France.

Under the European system the
rights of man are those which are
enacted. They are rather rights to
procedure than substantive rights.
Our Constitution names substan-
tive rights, which are the same
as the British procedural rights.
Under our system the courts de-
fend the rights of individuals under
the Constitution, and therefore our
courts exercise political powers. This
is markedly so in questions arising
between central and local Govern-
ments, and in cases where the ques-
tion is what are the powers possessed
by the central Government. Under
the American system the courts

prevent action often taken by the
British Parliament, and which
through Parliament are submitted to
the electorate.

A statute in derogation of private
substantive rights is due process of
law in England and under the Euro-
pean system, but not in the United
States. One system puts the Legisla-
ture into politics; the other puts the
courts into the maelstrom of partisan-
ship. That is the principle under-
lying one of the largest present ques-
tions of American politics. Our con-
ception of civil liberty does not make
sufficient allowance for changes in
economic and social conditions, and is
an obstacle to progress.

Dr. Goodnow suggests that our
courts should modify their views. It
may be asked whether it might not be
better for Americans to amend their
Constitutions if they wish to retain
constitutional Government. We can
make the written word what we wish
it to be, as we have done often recent-
ly, in both States and nation. If we
do not, or if we cannot, it is because
we do not know or do not agree on
what we wish, or because we wish
to have our rights regulated by the
written word the courts must respect
the writing and not turn themselves
into Legislatures, as our executives
are doing. Dr. Goodnow has a mes-
sage to ourselves as well as to China.
His advice measures against any
others. But those questions are
suitable to be settled by the electorate.
Happily already our voters have
evidenced their settled intention to
alter our institutions themselves,
rather than intrust the task to the
courts.



Golf Playing On The Roof

A BOSTON hotel has turned a part of its roof garden into a practice
golf route such as are found in golf stores. The canvas back pro-
vided is unique in that it not only prevents the balls from going over
the roof, but it indicates the sort of a shot made at each stroke. On
the right two sections are painted "low slice," "high slice"; on the left,
"low pull," "high pull." The center contains the numbers indicating the
length of drive which would have resulted from the stroke on the
normal. Bunkers two feet high are indicated below. This golf course
has been popular with a number of Boston business men since its open-
ing several months ago, and several noted golf players have given
demonstrations upon it.

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BETTER ASSET

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21 NANKING ROAD

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot & Shoe Dealers

NEW CONSIGNMENTS

of everything appertaining to

MEN'S WEAR

arriving by every steamer, which we offer at
Shanghai's LOWEST PRICES always

We have arriving per the s/s Demodocus, due
September 3, a large consignment of that celebrated
tobacco

CUT GOLDEN BAR

Manufactured by Messrs. J. & T. Hodge, Glasgow,
for which we are taking orders in advance.

Note our only address,

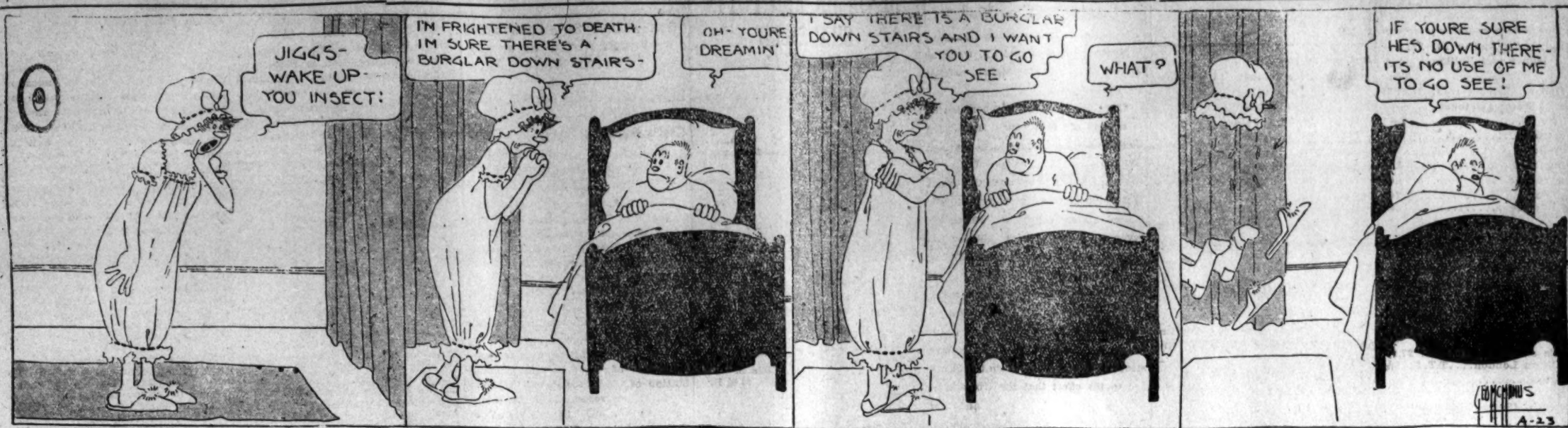
The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father

XXXXXXXXXX

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurements are level standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six people unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

German Spinach
One-quart peck spinach, 2 bunches scallions or one small onion, 4 slices

bacon, 1 tablespoonful flour, 1 tablespoonful fine bread-crumbs, few grains nutmeg, 1 hard-cooked egg. Wash the spinach thoroughly, add a teaspoonful of salt, and boil it gently for fifteen minutes without adding any water. Then chop very fine. Dice the bacon, fry it, and mix with the spinach. Cut the scallions, both

white and green parts, into bits and fry in the bacon fat. Add to the spinach. Put the crumbs and flour into the remaining fat, cook till brown, pour over the spinach, adding a cupful of water and a grating of nutmeg. Let boil up and serve garnished with the hard-cooked egg.

Pot-Chinese Pastry

One-half pound or two cupfuls flour; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. or 1 cupful butter; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. or 1 cupful pot cheese.

Cream the three ingredients together until thoroughly blended so that a moist dough is formed. Chill overnight. Roll out the next morning, cut into squares, and fill with any desired sliced, sweetened fruit, as apples, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, apricots, etc. Bake in a hot oven.

Veal and Peanut Croquettes

2 pounds lean veal, boiled until tender.

$\frac{1}{4}$ cupful shelled peanuts.
2 tablespoonfuls butter.
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls flour.
2-3 cupful milk.
1-3 cupful veal stock.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful salt.
Few grains pepper.
Dry bread crumbs.
1 egg.

Make a white sauce of the milk, stock, flour, butter, salt and pepper. Chop the veal fine—there should be three cupfuls. Add the peanuts rolled almost to powder, and combine with the sauce. Cool, form into chop-shaped croquettes, roll in fine dry bread crumbs and in the egg slightly beaten and diluted with one-quarter cupful of cold water, then in the crumbs again. Insert a piece of macaroni in the end of each to represent the bone of a chop, and fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in forty counts.

Chinese Rounds

For fruit tarts:
White bread, one day old; cream cheese; sweet cream; Pimento-stuffed olives; walnut-meats.

Cut the bread in rounds about two and three-quarter inches in diameter, discarding the crusts. Spread these rounds with cream which has been

softened with the sweet cream. Chop the stuffed olives fine, allowing three to each cheese round, and border the cheese rounds with this chopped mixture. Press half a walnut-meat into the center of each.

Green-Gage Marmalade

Green-gage plums.
Granulated sugar.

Scald the plums and drop them into cold water; then skin and cut in small pieces. Crack a few of the pits, extract the kernels, crush them, and add the fruit. Add enough water to keep them from sticking together and three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound when finished the marmalade should be as clear as honey and of an amber color.

Some Famous Cripples

Lord Byron had a club foot and was acutely conscious of the fact to his last day. Yet he was a fine boxer, having taken lessons from one of the famous "bruisers" of his time; he was also a splendid dancer, and, as everybody knows, he swam the Hellespont, the Dardanelles, in emulation of one of his Greek heroes, Leander.

Sir Walter Scott was also a cripple, yet in spite of his disability was a most active man. One night in his early boyhood he was chased round the room by his mother, who wished to pack him off to bed.

In the morning he was affected with fever, and after three days it was found that he had lost the use of his right leg. He never wholly recovered the use of this limb and always walked lame, with a heavy step. Yet he was very active as he grew up, fighting and climbing with the other boys.

Alexander Pope was another notable cripple. His weakness was so great that he had always to wear stays, and in later life he hardly stirred abroad except in a sedan chair with the blinds down. His mind, or rather his morals, were as crooked as his back, and it

was said he could not drink a cup of tea without intrigue. His unfortunate deformity seems to have embittered his pen, which was the most sarcastic and biting of his age, and his satire is his best work.

Samuel Johnson was not a cripple, in the strict sense, but his large, unwieldy form, his face seamed with scrofula, his purling peering eyes, his spasmodic movements like one afflicted with St. Vitus's dance, make him a remarkable physical curiosity in the gallery of literature.

The Jimmins Plan

"I have written to the Secretary of State asking to be incorporated," said Jimmins to his wife as he unfolded his napkin and squared his shoulders preliminary to carving the chicken.

A look of doubt, followed by alarm, invaded his wife's face.

"Does that mean you may be sent to the border?" she asked quickly. Jimmins does not want to give her the vote.

"Nonsense," replied her husband. "You are thinking of enlisting or volunteering or the Lord knows what. I am tired of paying instalments on the player piano, the gramophone, the sewing machine, a

set of Dickens, your charge accounts and a cemetery lot. It has got so that I can't keep track of when what is due. I am seeking to incorporate the J. P. Jimmins Instalment Company to take care of these complex matters.

"I shall be the president and the board of directors and I shall hire a bright young man who will sit at a mahogany desk behind a partition in my office and do nothing but keep track of all my instalments and see that they are paid when due. He will have his hands full, and when he is through—if ever he is—I am sure that he will have no trouble to qualify as a certified public account.

"Each month I shall put a jump sum into his hands to run the whole business with. If he does not keep within the appropriation he will face the difficulties generally consequent upon such failure everywhere except in public office. A reasonably clever fellow can be depended upon to pay all necessary bills and still have a nice little sum left. That I shall probably give to charity, since I have no desire to accumulate a surplus and merely desire that this burden of worry and perplexity shall be lifted from my shoulders, leaving me free to give my energies to larger affairs."

A sudden conviction that he was repeating a formula he had heard somewhere stopped him and he glanced uneasily at his wife. There was something about her passive acceptance that reminded him of

the uplifted faces at a political meeting he had once addressed. Such a countenance simply lured a fellow on to the utterance of glittering generalities. But Mrs. Jimmins broke the spell by saying: "You had much better give me the money."

Do You Know That—

Australia's population contains ninety-six per cent of persons who either were born in the United Kingdom or are the direct descendants of British-born parents.

Russia has the highest death-rate in Europe; it is forty-one per thousand a year.

Dusty shoes are always the hottest because polished shoes throw off the heat.

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS
F 126 RUBBLING
WELL ROAD

3765

Just received in stock the following
SWISS WINES

Villeneuve, Yvorne

Dezaley, Fendant

Epesses, JOHANNISBERG

Dole du Valais, Cortaillod

Chateau d'Auvergnier

Caves du Palais

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

"The Swiss House"

Telephone 218

1 Nanking Road.

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Why you should take
ST. CHARLES CREAM on your Holiday Trip:—

BEACUSE—

It is always the same quality.

It is evaporated to the consistency of Cream

It is butter-fat and milk solids minus the quantity of water evaporated, gives rich flavor to everything cooked with it and is healthful and always safe for the children to drink.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

THE
RED CIRCLE
is
comingEver-ready
entertainment

The unexpected guest is royally entertained with the music of the

Victrola

The world's best music always at your instant command—a pleasure to your friends as well as to your family.

Come in and let us introduce you to the joys of this wonderful instrument.

Victrolas \$15 to \$200.

Victrolas \$10 to \$100.

Terms to suit your convenience.



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Moutrie & Co., Ltd

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - Snow White

Surface - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - - - Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliance

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:—



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat. Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks. Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance. Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space. Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.

Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.

Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.

The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office,

Showroom,

5, Thibet Road.

29, Nanking Road.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Bangkok, Ipoh, Penang, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Halphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman)
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, Lumpur, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Shanghai, Colombo, Lyons, Singapore, Foochow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Manila, Tientsin, Harbin, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Hanoi, New York, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hankou, Peking, Calcutta, Hankou, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Daluy (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Laoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Daluy, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis (Mauritius), Delhi, Kota Bahru (Malay States), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds, 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds, 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balei

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Medan Singapore Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital .. 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-che, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malta, Somarag, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Benken, Milan, Soerabaya, Bombay, Moscow, Sydney, Calcutta, New York, Tokio, Cheribon, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Padang, Wellington, Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama, Macassar, Rangoon, San Francisco.

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/4% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUAN CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77

U.S. \$6,878,688.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$32,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	noon	New York via Panama	Empress of Japan	Jap.	B. & S.
15	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
15	5.00	San Francisco via Kobe, Yama	Chile	Chile	K. A. C.
15	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	C. F. O. S.
15	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	5.00	Kobe	Simbrak	Rus.	R. V. F.
15	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Leat	Jap.	Cle M. M.
15	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikago maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
15	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Sardinia	Jap.	P. & O.
15	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 17	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
17	5.00	London via Cape	Myasaka maru	Rus.	N. Y. K.
17	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namsang	Jap.	P. & O.
17	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Portos	Br.	Cle M. M.
17	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Knights Companion	Br.	E. & S.
17	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Kilano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Jap.	P. & O.
17	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Alemdon	Br.	B. & S.
17	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	noon	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwong Sang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	4.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwong Sang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
15	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Hsinchi	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	noon	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dally	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Vladivostok	Shanhai	Rus.	R. V. F.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Sigan	Br.	B. & S.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Kwangtung	Br.	K. M. A.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Hsinchi	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Burumbet	Br.	K. M. A.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	5.00	Halchow, Yochow	Koehsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Tachin	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Ningbo	Br.	Geddes & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Kiangshai	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Yongyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Lanyi	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 14	Ningpo	Kiangsu	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
14	Japan	St. Patrick	1350	Jap.	N. Y. K.	KLW
14	Japan	Yodo maru	2386	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
14	Hankow	Pengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
14	Hankow	Feiching	904	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CNW
14	Hankow	Tungchow	1264	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
14	Chinwangtao	Burumbet	1551	Br.	K. M. A.	CNW
14	Chefoo	Tungchow	1238	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 14	Hankow etc.	Kiangsu	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
14	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1908	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1802	Br.	B. & S.
14	Wahaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
14	Amoy, Hongkong	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
14	Newchwang	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
14	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	Cruise	Store Nordiska	298	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
14	Ningpo	Kiangsu	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Sept 14	Cruise	Ajax	Am. Aux.	800	80	100	Lundberg
14	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Aux.	9218	20	662	Day
14	Cruise	U.S. Asiatic Fleet	U.S.				
14	Cruise	U.S. Asiatic Fleet	U.S.				
14	Cruise	U.S. Asiatic Fleet	U.S.				
14	Cruise	U.S. Asiatic Fleet	U.S.				
14	Cruise	U.S. Asiatic Fleet	U.S.				
14	Cruise	U.S. Asiatic Fleet	U.S.				
14	Cruise	U.S. Asiatic Fleet	U.S.				

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
8	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
4	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels To Arrive

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
15	London etc.	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Pengyang Maru, Captain S. Takanno, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, the 15th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangto, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglo, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Eurrumbet September 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jintee Road. Tel. 319.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwengping September 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jintee Road. Tel. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. Wm. MacArthur, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	2768	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
14	Hankow	Bohemis	4282	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	BVII
14	Hankow	China	3808	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	CMW
14	Hankow	Ceylon maru	3077	Ind.	N. Y. K.	BIX
14	Hankow	Chikago maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
14	Hankow	Glenlogan	5566	Br.	Line	BVI
14	Hankow	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
14	Hankow	Demodocus	426	Br.	B. & S.	RX
14	Hankow	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10-p
14	Hankow	Hsinchi	981	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. & Co	HYPW
14	Hankow	Kiangto	1258	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLW
14	Hankow	Kiangsu	2011	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
14	Hankow	Kiangshai	2321	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	"
14	Hankow	Kwanrong	1205	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1095	Br.	N. Y. K.	CNW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1944	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	4081	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NLB1
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NLB1
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	461	Am.	S. O. I. Co.	SOCW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	4277	Br.	B. & S.	"
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1074	Jap.	S. M. R.	WV
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	727	Jap.	G. N. T. Co	8-p
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	708	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	BX
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	4790	Jap.	B. & S.	HWYK
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	8-p
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	5448	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	RVII
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1878	Br.	K. M. A.	URR
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	605	Am.	J. M. & Co.	KFWA
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1228	Jap.	B. & S.	CNW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1356	Jap.	R. V. F.	8-p
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1052	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MRKW
14	Hankow	Kwong Sang	1125	Jap.	N. Y. K.	10-p

Japanese Murder Trial

The trial of the two Chinese held as suspects in connection with the murder of a Japanese printer and his assistant several weeks ago has been set for next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in the Mixed Court, before the Japanese Assessor. The trial has been delayed while detectives searched for a third suspect.

It will be remembered that the headless bodies of the victims were found in packing cases on a river boat upon its arrival at Chinkiang. The cases had been taken on board by two Chinese, who said they would come aboard again before sailing time. They were not seen again until after the finding of the bodies. The two heads were found two days later in the river, near Shanghai. Japanese identified the heads as those of the printer and his assistant, who had been missing for several days.

It has been intimated that the murder was the result of the failure of a wholesale counterfeiting plot.

GERMAN COMMANDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, September 13.—A telegram from Vienna states that General von Pfanner-Dalton has resigned. A German official telegram mentions that Marshal von Mackensen is commanding the Teuton-Bulgarian forces in the Dobruja.

The Kreuz Zeitung mentions that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria commands on the whole Somme front, while Duke Albrecht of Württemberg commands from the Somme to the North Sea. The Crown Prince is still at Verdun.

Obituary

Sir James Sivewright
Reuter's Service
London, September 12.—The death is announced of the Hon. Sir James Sivewright.

ITALIANS LOSE HEAVILY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 19.—Italian theater.—The constant front, the Karst Highlands and the Tolmein bridge-head were strongly shelled by the enemy's artillery. Artillery and patrol activities continue to be lively in some sectors of the Tyrolean front.

North of the Traviolo Valley, our troops destroyed an advanced hostile shelter, causing the Italians considerable losses, without themselves losing a single man.

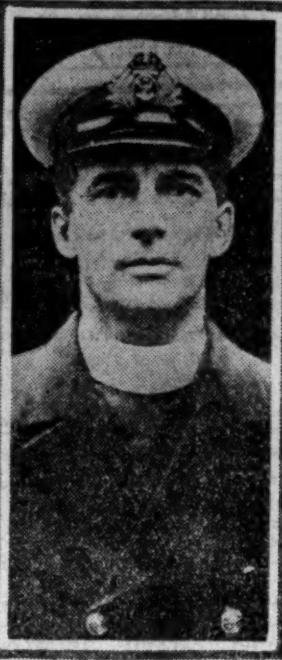
September 11.—The Italians were more active on the front between the Etsch and Astico valleys. Our high positions in the sector were under strong artillery and mine fire yesterday. In the sector Monte Zevolo and Monte Santo an attack made by several enemy battalions was repulsed.

On the Fasubio, the enemy entered our trenches at two places, but were immediately ejected by a counter-attack. 68 prisoners remained in our hands. There were hostile attacks also at Monte Maggio.

On the rest of the south-western part of the front, there was a continued artillery fire, generally of a moderate character, in several sectors.

ITALY DISAPPOINTED

Rudyard Kipling Says He Hasn't Any Intention of Going There
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 13.—Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has no intention of going to Italy.

Deserts the Pulpit
For Quarter Deck

REV. EDWIN SMITH.

The Rev. Edwin Smith, who up to a few months ago was the pastor of a little flock at Tilsonbury, Ontario, Canada, is now a Captain in the British Royal Navy. The minister enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteers and was recently made a captain aboard one of the destroyers in the North Sea Fleet.

Komensky Opera Co.

Komensky's Famous Opera Company, a Russian troupe of forty actors and actresses, will open at the Victoria Theater tomorrow night for an engagement of one week. They will present a dramatic opera in five acts, "The Curse of Love" and will introduce many specialty numbers, including the Russian Cossack, fancy dances and the ballet dance. The specialties will be changed every other night.

The offering is a thrilling musical drama telling the love story of a youth and a beautiful girl of a Cossack village. The tragic ending of the love affair is the death of the youth by the hand of his sweetheart.

Specialties and national dances are given at the close of the opera with a finale of solo songs by the entire company.

AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, September 13.—2,471 men enlisted between September 1st and 10th. Mr. W. M. Hughes announces that, if necessary, monthly re-inforcements will be obtained on the basis of population, the liability of each State being restricted to the number so fixed.

A BICYCLE THIEF

George Graham Lee, 29 years old, was arraigned in the British Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of the larceny of a bicycle, valued at \$40. Evidence was given by the owner, Mr. P. Kneffe, the manager of a Japanese shop to whom Lee attempted to sell the machine and by a Chinese policeman who arrested him. The bicycle was stolen from the entrance to Hongkong Park on Wednesday evening. Lee was found guilty, but sentence was withheld until today, when a further charge of the larceny of a pair of brushes will be placed against him.

Million Shells a Day Hurlled by Allies
And the Germans Reply With Fury

Headquarters of the German Army Group on the Somme Front, August 12 (via Berlin to London, August 16).—The expenditure of artillery ammunition by the Allies on this front has reached a prodigious volume, often striking the rate of thirty-two shells a second during drumfire. Not infrequently along the entire Somme front nearly 90,000 shells have been dropped in an hour, while a conservative estimate puts the average for the twenty-four-hour period at more than 1,000,000 shells.

German Trenches, opposite the British position at Gommecourt, August 14 (via Berlin and Sayville Wireless, August 16).—Half a million British have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Gommecourt and Hebuterne, the British outnumbered the Germans six to one. They have gained ground to a depth of three to five miles over a front of about eighteen miles, but nowhere have been able to break through.

More than ever death has become commonplace in this most murderous battle of all times. For weeks past the opposing forces have gained at terrific cost and then lost at even greater cost a few yards of trenches. At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their positions salient, where their drum fire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive said no such artillery fire had ever been developed previously.

The German fire, too, is terrific. An idea of its intensity may be gained from the fact that on certain British troops German guns threw 1,600 shells in one minute and forty-five seconds, resulting in great slaughter.

Kapul Mountain Occupied
By Russians; 1,000 Captured

Pressure Constantly Increasing, With Vehement Attacks; Austro-Germans Withdraw Their Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, September 13.—An official communique yesterday reported: We captured several heights in the region of the Belyi Tcheremoch river, in the Carpathians, repulsing counter-attacks. We occupied Kapul (? Tsapul) Mountain, in the wooded Carpathians and a ridge in the vicinity, taking 1,000 prisoners, seven machine-guns and other war material.

We made further progress in the Caucasus, where snow is falling in the mountains.

A communique today reported: In the region of Riga and the River Divina, the enemy's aerial activity considerably increased. In the region south of Ezupol, we frustrated the attempts made by the enemy to cross the Bystritsa river.

In the region of the wooded Carpathians, we repulsed attempts made by the enemy to re-capture the heights mentioned yesterday.

Zurich, September 12.—The Viennese papers state that the Russian pressure in the Carpathians is constantly increasing. Vehement attacks are being made on the Austrian positions on the ridge of Tomnack and elsewhere and the Germans and Austrians have been compelled to withdraw their lines in a south-westerly direction over the Upper Cibach.

September 11.—Strong enemy attacks north of the valley of the Golden Bistritza and near Rafailova remained without success. On the lower Stokhod, the enemy repeated their violent attacks, which, however, broke down in our artillery curtain-fire, or before our trenches.

On the rest of the front, the situation is unchanged.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, September 10.—The Turkish troops pushed back the enemy and occupied the heights south of Deobende, on the Persian frontier.

In the Oghnot sector, the enemy, on September 8th, repeatedly attacked, but were completely repulsed. The enemy had occupied part of Height 2113, but were pushed back by a counter-attack. The Turks re-occupied all their former positions.

During the night to September 9th and on the following day, the enemy attacked in the Oghnot sector with two divisions. After gaining a tem-

porary footing in our positions, they were ejected by a counter-attack. Our positions are completely in our hands.

Near Dobric, the enemy made a fresh sortie on September 8, but were again defeated by the Turks and their allies.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, September 14, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centig. mm.	760.72	261.87
" " " " "	29.96	29.98
Wind direction, force	1-4	1-2
Velocity max. for 24 h.	19.22	0-75
Direction " "	SE	SE
Wind " " " "	9	7
Miles " " " "	16.9	4.8
Temperature " " "	62.4	19.6
" " " " "	67.5	67.5
Relative humidity " "	91	74
Moisture " " " "	10	10
Relative humidity " "	8.1	—
Relative humidity " "	0.12	—

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tach Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Namsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengting left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Suilwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurymachus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatum will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burumbet (chartered) left Chinkiang for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Koonahing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang will leave for Shanghai yesterday.

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the

Diploma for optics of the

Worshipful Co. of Spectacle

Makers, London, the Late

Professor Sylvanus Thompson

being the chief examiner for the

above Diploma.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES												TIMES											
STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS					
2	4	6	8	10	12	1	3	5	7	9	11	1	3	5	7	9	11	1	3	5	7	9	11
Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express	Mixed	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express	Mixed	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express	Mixed	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express	Mixed
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	7.20	8.20	9.25	2.30	3.50	Shanghai South	7.40	8.40	9.45	2.35	3.55	Shanghai South	7.40	8.40	9.45	2.35	3.55
Sung Kiang	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48	Hangchow	7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18	Hangchow	7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18	Hangchow	7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Ka Shai	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.57	Chang An	7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.36	Chang An	7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.36	Chang An	7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.36
Ka Shing	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zai	8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48	Yeh Zai	8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48	Yeh Zai	8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zai	10.11	11.85	1.33	5.19	7.40	Ka Shing	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.47	Ka Shing	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.47	Ka Shing	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.47
Chang An	10.11	11.85	1.33	5.19	7.40	Ka Shai	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47	Ka Shai	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47	Ka Shai	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Hangchow	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung Kiang	10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38	Sung Kiang	10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38	Sung Kiang	10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Zah Kou	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.24	Shanghai South	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	Shanghai South	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	Shanghai South	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

TIMES												TIMES																
STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS										
14		16		18		20		22		24		13		15		17		19		21		23						
a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		a.m.		a.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.						
Kou Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou	dep.	9.10	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.10	Kou Zen Chiao	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou	9.10	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.10	
Kou Shing Hui	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow	arr.	9.19	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.10	Hangchow	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Kou Shing Hui	arr.	9.19	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.10
Hangchow	dep.	8.13	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Kou Shing Hui	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.45	5.25	Kou Shing Hui	8.21	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kou Shing Hui	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.45	5.25
Hangchow	dep.	8.21	10.47	12.25	2.25	3.50	7.00	Kou Zen Chiao	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.50	Kou Zen Chiao	8.21	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kou Zen Chiao	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.50
Zah Kou	dep.	8.46	11.05	12.40	2.40	4.15	—	Kou Zen Chiao	arr.	9.50	11.35	1.00	3.05	5.41	Kou Zen Chiao	8.46	11.05	12.40	2.40	4.15	—	Kou Zen Chiao	arr.	9.50	11.35	1.00	3.05	5.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.												STATIONS.											
1		3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17			2		4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18		
Express		Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Night			Local		Slow	Goods	Fast	Express	Local	Local	Night	Night		
R				R.S.				R.S.	R.S.			Express					R		Local	Express	Express		
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Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du
CONSULAT, Shanghai.

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from \$12 to \$3000.
2. Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings. The Society has now issued over 2000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.
3. Therefore on September 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., \$2000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

2. A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant. Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

The Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters distilled by the latest
process.

"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"

Under Foreign Supervision
Office & Factory: No. 76 North Szechuen Road
(near Corner Range Road).
Telephone No. 3255

Order Books can be had on application.

PRICES:

75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " Soda Water.
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.
Special prices to trade to be arranged with the
management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers 10607

LYCEUM THEATRE SHANGHAI

Monday, September 18
FOR 10 NIGHTS ONLY

Maurice E. Bandman
Presents

Wolsey Charles'
Renowned Company

THE SCAMPS

In their Merry Entertain-
ment, from the Strand and
Palace Theatres, London.

NEW MUSIC

ORIGINAL SONGS
EXCELLENT COMEDY
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE

Entire change of programme
every other night

Booking now open at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching.
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

BILL SMITH

HIFANO WATER

WILL
IMPROVE YOUR
SCOTCH

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Eighth Annual General Meeting
of the Shareholders of the Shanghai
Cotton Manufacturing Company,
Limited, will be held at the Head
Office, 49 Szechuen Road, Shang-
hai, on Thursday, 28th September,
1916, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from 19th to 28th Septem-
ber, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 14th September, 1916. 10963

OSCAR LANDAU

The Astor Drapery Stores
No. 9 Broadway

First Shipment

of

Ladies' Beautiful Model
HATS

Ex. S. S. "PORTHOS"
from
PARIS 10965

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All 114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew



DON'T WORRY

About your power troubles—eliminate them by installing
Electric Power.

You can obtain in

ELECTRIC MOTOR

of the right kind and size for any kind of work, from a
jeweller's lathe to a flour mill, and you will find it—
ECONOMICAL.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

LOOK AT THE

★ Star Garage ★

'PHONE WEST 197

\$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire

\$3.50 per Hour

Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire

\$4.00 Per Hour

Minimum Charge \$1.00

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai. 6734

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

"Lennox" Silk Stockings

are made of Pure Silk, full
fashioned, 9 in. Lisle top, 220
needle looping, high silk spliced
ankle and pole, interspersed heel,
extension toe, elastic garter, ravel
stop, seamless, fast colours.

Shades: Black, White, Tan, Grey.
Sizes: 8 1/4—9—9 1/2—10.

We are sole distributors of this
brand, and in order to introduce
it, we will for a limited time supply
boxes of 6 pairs at Mex. \$10.50.
This quality usually retails at \$2.50
a pair.

HILL & Co.

Tel. 2240

129 North Soochow Road.
(2 doors from General Hospital)

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

TO encourage the owners of
small gardens and create
additional interest in horticulture,
this Society will, providing there
are sufficient entries, award the
Society's Gold Medal, valued at
\$50.00, for the best kept garden of
not more than four mows—or
thereabouts.

Small Gardens Competition

The competition to be subject to
the following conditions:—

- (1) Open only to members of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.
- (2) Limited to gardens of not more than four mows in area.
- (3) The competition to take place annually about the middle of May, the date to be advertised one week at least before judging.
- (4) All judging to be carried out in one day by judges appointed by the Committee.
- (5) Points will be awarded for:—

- (a) Quality of plants and flowers 25 pts.
 - (b) Grouping of colours. 25 "
 - (c) Lay out of garden. 25 "
 - (d) General condition of garden 25 "
- Note:—Only hardy plants and such half-hardy plants as can be raised without artificial heat may be used. All plants to have been in the possession of exhibitor for at least two months before the competition.

(6) Entrance fees, of \$2, to be paid to the Hon. Secretary before May 1st.

D. MACGREGOR,

Hon. Secretary.

10993

NOTICE

From this date Mr. J. D. Womack will be in charge of the Repair Department of our garage. Mr. C. R. DeWitt, the Electrical Engineer, will be in charge of all electrical repairs.

Phone West 1234.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
Shanghai, September 9, 1916. 10955

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road. 10958

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd. 10959 S 30

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane. 11013 S 16

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3482 10928

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing
the Park. Nice room facing South,
with full board, and all comforts
at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE

No. 1

Opposite Quinsan Gardens
NICE, comfortably furnished
rooms, bathrooms attached, with
and without verandah. Board
optional. Also extra large room,
suitable for two. Accommodation
for table boarders. 10931

TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private Ger-
man family), one large well-
furnished room, with verandah,
balcony and bathroom attached,
also use of telephone. With or
without board. Suitable for mar-
ried couple or bachelors. Apply to
Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS. 10915 S 21

TO LET, attic flat, Range Road.
Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10918

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, November 1st, a flat
of 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen and
servants' quarters, furnished, and
in Central district preferred. Apply
to Box 344, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11011 S 21

WANTED, two or three rooms
for a Club, from 1st October.
Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10994 S 15

MISCELLANEOUS

A COLLECTION of 50 speci-
mens of foreign prints, enlarged
cabinet size, mounted and classified
by an expert. Valuable to those
interested in the finger-print identi-
fication systems, \$20. A. Tong,
295 North Szechuen Road. 11011 S 17

LOST

LOST, Pointer bitch, white, with
black-and-white head. Finder
please communicate Box No. 336
or 13 North Szechuen Road. Re-
ward, if necessary. 10996 S 15

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN
shortly open for engagement, as
manager of department or branch
of Neutral or British firm. 16
years' experience Sundries and
Textiles; expert practical know-
ledge cottons. Apply to Box 343,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11010 S 17

YOUNG CHINESE desires posi-
tion at Shanghai, Graduate of
Middle School; speaks English.
Will accept small pay, if prospects
good. Please apply to Box 337,
THE CHINA PRESS. 10999 S 16

WANTED, POSITION as inter-
preter and translator by an ex-
perienced and well-educated Chin-
ese, in any foreign office. Willing
to travel; legal office will be con-
sidered. Good references. Mod-
erate salary. Please apply to
Yuechingli, No. 4 Rue du Consulat. 11017 S 16

CLERKSHIP wanted, by an
experienced Chinese, with know-
ledge of general office routine work.
Moderate salary. Apply to Box
333, THE CHINA PRESS. 11017 S 16

POSITION wanted by a com-
petent bookkeeper, who has two
spare hours during morning. Apply
to Box 330, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10982 S 19

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese as godownkeeper, store-
keeper or timekeeper: many years'
experience in Shanghai. Apply to
Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Steno-typist. Reply,
by typewritten letter, to Box 338,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11004 S 20

WANTED, a young lady to work
in a foreign store. Apply, with full
particulars of self, and copies of
recommendations, if any, to Box
341, THE CHINA PRESS. 11003 S 15

WANTED, immediately, addition-
al teacher (chiefly High School
work), North-China American
School. Address Howard S. Galt,
Tungchow, Chihli. 10967

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house or
flat, in Western or Central district
or Frenchtown, for immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 340,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11002 S 16

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, house furniture and
fittings, will sell cheap, with or
without dishes. Furniture, 28
pieces. Apply 21 Dent Road. 11007 S 17

FOR SALE, two lots of land in
Yangtzepoo district, measuring
over 6 mows. Apply to Box 342,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11009 S 16

FOR SALE, a 12-bore hammerless,
ejector gun. (Chas. Osborne & Co.,
Scotland Yard). Weight 6 1/2 lbs.
Tls. 115, with case. Apply to Box
345, THE CHINA PRESS. 11013 S 16

WANTED, Good second-hand
Underwood typewriter, not older
than No. 5. Apply to Box 346,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11018 S 15

FOR SALE: Four-cylinder
Henderson motor-cycle, Tls. 440;
or will exchange for light car.
Motor-cycle perfectly new, con-
sidered guarantee. Apply to Box
326, THE CHINA PRESS. 11019 S 16

FOR SALE, pedigree English
pointer bitch, six months old. Good
shooting dog. Apply 33 Great
Western Road. 10911 T. F.